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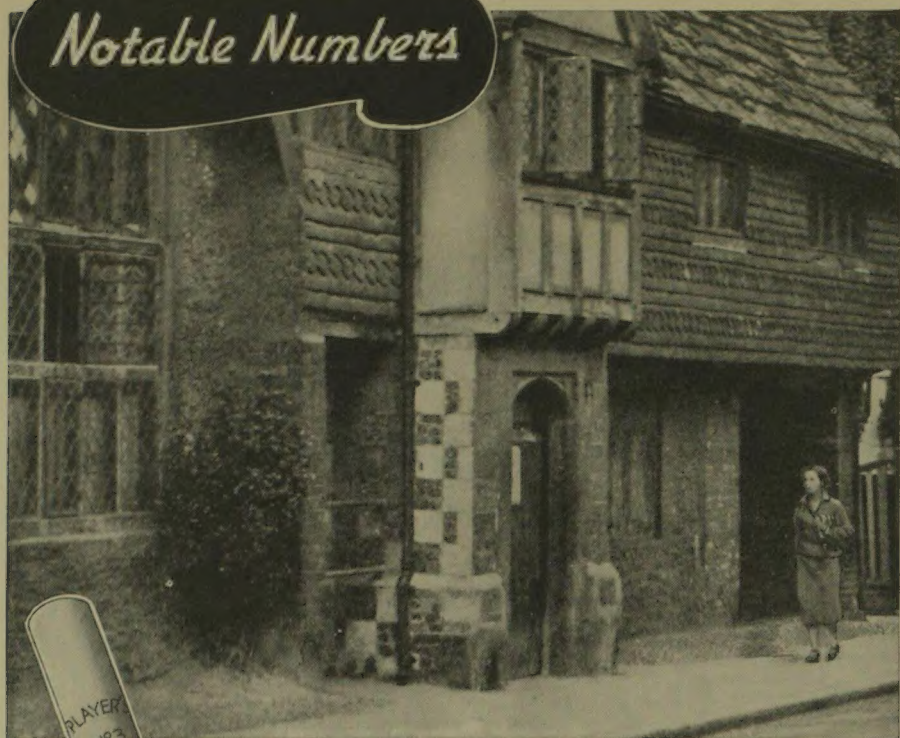
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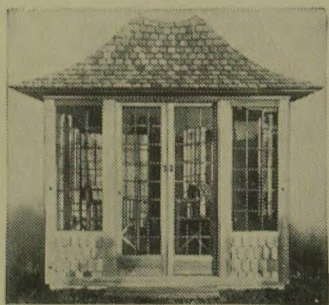
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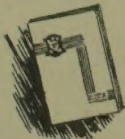
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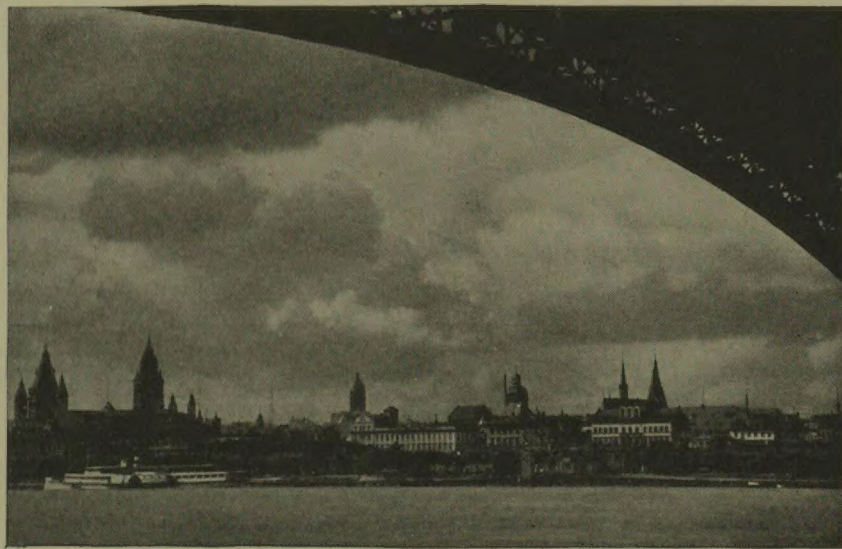
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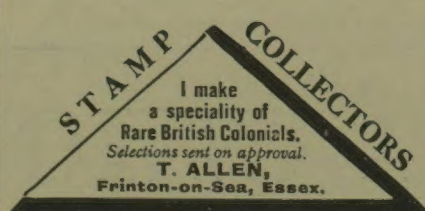
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SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1939.



THE KING REVIEWS NATIONAL SERVICE VOLUNTEERS: HIS MAJESTY WITH THE QUEEN AND QUEEN MARY AND MAJOR-GENERAL R. M. LUCKOCK, THE ORGANISER, SHOWING (IN FOREGROUND) THE R.N.V.R. DETACHMENT.

The King, accompanied by the Queen and Queen Mary, took the salute at a march-past of detachments of the National Defence Services in Hyde Park on July 2. Photographs of the review will be found elsewhere in this issue. In an address which the Prime Minister broadcast on the same evening he read a message from the King in which his Majesty said: "All our preparations are

designed, not to provoke war, but to preserve peace. We still cherish the hope that the nations may learn to live together in fellowship and harmony. But in the meantime we are resolved to leave nothing undone to maintain our country's security, and to that task the National Service Volunteers are making a contribution which deserves all our gratitude." (*Planet.*)

AN IMPRESSIVE DEMONSTRATION OF NATIONAL UNITY: THE ROYAL REVIEW OF NATIONAL DEFENCE SERVICES IN HYDE PARK.



H.M. THE KING REVIEWS REPRESENTATIVE DETACHMENTS OF THE NATIONAL DEFENCE SERVICES IN HYDE PARK: NURSING AND FIRST-AID SERVICES, FOLLOWED BY THE WOMEN'S LAND ARMY AND (IN BACKGROUND) THE AUXILIARY FIRE SERVICE, PASSING THE SALUTING-POINT DURING THE IMPRESSIVE PARADE. (Tablad)



REPRESENTING MANY THOUSANDS WHO HAVE RESPONDED TO THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR THE CIVIL DEFENCE FORCES: THE A.R.P. CONTINGENT IN THE PARADE—PRESENTING THE NOVEL SPECTACLE OF MEN AND WOMEN MARCHING IN THE SAME RANKS AND WEARING STEEL HELMETS AND BADGES AS UNIFORM. (Planet)

The review of representatives of the National Defence Services by the King in Hyde Park on July 2 presented a striking demonstration of complete national unity in a time of stress. Some 20,000 men and women, representing the many thousands who have responded to the call of National Service, marched

past the saluting-point, where the King remained at the salute for forty minutes as the contingents passed by. The parade was headed by the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, followed by officers of the Women's Royal Naval Service, and behind them came the H.A.C. (Infantry Battalion) and other Territorial



LEADING THE MARCH—PAST OF SOME 20,000 MEN AND WOMEN PREPARED FOR AN EMERGENCY: DETACHMENTS FROM THE AUXILIARY FIGHTING FORCES; SHOWING MEN OF THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE AND (IN REAR) WOMEN OF THE WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE IN THE PARADE. (Planet)



MEMBERS OF A CIVILIAN "ARMY" WHICH IS EXPRESSIVE OF COMPLETE NATIONAL UNITY: WOMEN OF THE AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE, V.A.D.s, AND THE AIR FORCE CONTINGENT—COMPRISING THE VOLUNTEER RESERVE, THE AUXILIARY AIR FORCE, THE OBSERVER CORPS AND THE CIVIL AIR GUARD—IN THE REVIEW. (Planet)

units. Then came the National Defence Companies in civilian clothes, the Auxiliary Territorial Service, and the V.A.D.s. The Air Force contingent—comprising the Volunteer Reserve, the Auxiliary Air Force, the Observer Corps and the Civil Air Guard—came next, followed by the National Service units—

the Special Constabulary and Police War Reserve, the Merchant Navy and the Merchant Navy Reserve, the A.R.P. contingent, Nursing and First-Aid Services, the Women's Land Army, and the Auxiliary Fire Service. The parade was organised by Major-General R. M. Luckock and presented a stirring spectacle.



By ARTHUR BRYANT.

A SURPRISING number of letters have reached me during the past few days from the other side of the Atlantic. And all have been about the same subject. I say surprising—for I am not accustomed to a large American mail—but in one sense it is not surprising at all. For the theme of my correspondents, nearly all of them personally unknown to me, has been the royal visit to the United States and the wonderful popularity enjoyed there by a British King and Queen. "A fine man," "your lovely Queen," "a noble example," "lucky to have them" are phrases that occur again and again. In all this there is nothing conventional, but obvious and complete sincerity. It is not an American convention to sing the praises of British sovereigns: on the contrary, until quite recently it used to be just the reverse. Transatlantic language about poor King George III. and his successors differed scarcely at all from that which is now applied on Fifth Avenue and Main Street to Herr Hitler.

What has brought this change about? The political situation? The passing fashion of the hour? A new kind of publicity? I do not believe that any of these account for more than a fraction of the enthusiasm evinced for our young King and Queen by the generous-hearted people of America. The major factor in their triumph has been their own "good report." One does not need to have been there, watching that moving kaleidoscope of personal triumph, to understand why; one only needs to have sat for half an hour in a cinema watching the news reel that depicts them in the course of their progress across a continent and back. The grace of that royal goodwill, the unmistakable sincerity of two people intent from morning to night on one thing only, and that the exact and ungrudging fulfilment of a duty nobly and amply conceived, the inescapable humanity of a good man and a gracious and comely woman, who have forgone the common lot of humanity in order to serve the millions they represent. Here was nothing of what the snobs of intellect call baloney and ballyhoo, but the spontaneous recognition by a people who do not like servility and who distrust the courtly virtues when exhibited in public, that the English King and Queen were worthy of all the friendship and kindness and enthusiasm they could give them. The suddenness and whole-heartedness of that instinctive perception can have astonished no one more than the Americans themselves.

It takes all sorts to make a world. It takes as many to make a successful scheme of government. And in ordinary and public life alike one of the most essential sorts—the most essential of all—is the man or woman who is disinterested. Cleverness is all very well in its right place, and so is slickness and wide-awakeness, and so is push and go. Yet a society composed of individuals who possess these virtues alone is one in which life would rapidly become intolerable for everybody concerned. And a government in which no other qualities were represented would sooner or later provoke a revolution. The chief difficulty in framing either a society or a government is—as the Duke of Wellington once observed—to avoid a scramble. It is pretty obvious why.

Hereditary monarchy, whatever its origins or subsequent history, is in reality an attempt to put a check on the tendency to scramble inherent in all governing bodies. It is a very simple, and yet exceedingly ingenious, device for calling the disinterested element in man to the service of the Commonwealth. Any system that leaves the magistracy open solely to competition, whether of the sword or of the more preferable ballot-box, is likely to attract to the tiller of state a superfluity of gentlemen who have attained to an ascendancy—not always very amiable—in the

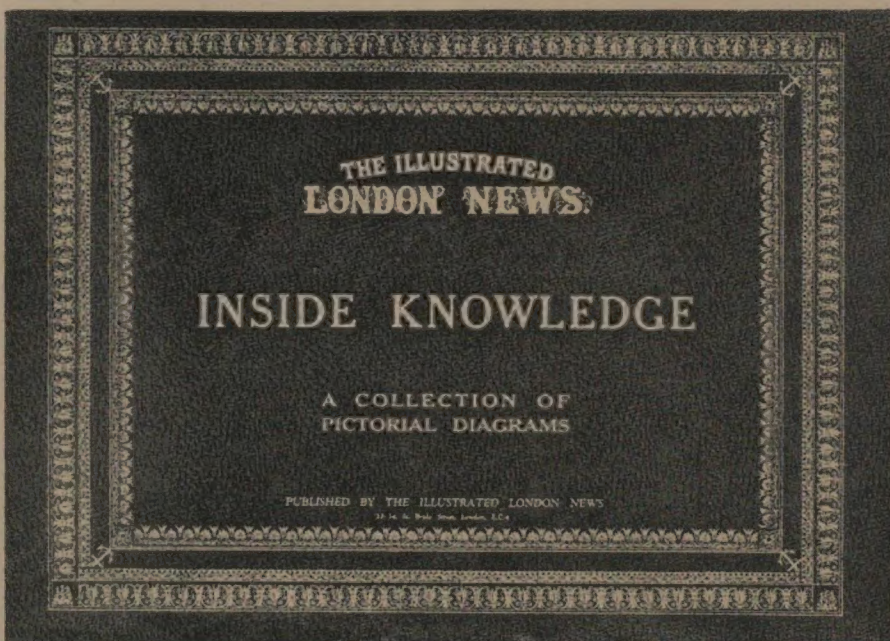
An hereditary monarch is not called to the national council table merely because he has been able to push his way there. He is chosen by the same august and universal principle that brings the ordinary man into the world and gives him his title deeds for playing his part in it. He is king, through no choice of his own, but merely because he is born child to his own parents. In this respect, at least, he is more representative of ninety-nine out of a hundred of his subjects than is the clever and ambitious political candidate who seeks their suffrage and is successful, not because he is representative, but because he is clever and ambitious. Nor, under a system of wise monarchical government, in order to fulfil his allotted part, has an hereditary king to practise any of those arts of intrigue, address and self-assertiveness that in this imperfect world best enable a man to climb to high place, and whose too frequent exercise may depreciate the character and blemish the soul of even the noblest of men.

I was careful to add "under a wise system." Under a bad one, of course, an hereditary monarch may easily become a pampered weakling, conceited, ignorant of a world he fondly essays to control, and helpless in the hands of mean and flattering sycophants. History affords many examples of kings who have become so. When the United States first broke away from this country, the Old World, then nearing the end of a long cycle of a particular kind of monarchy which had worn itself out, offered too many examples of sovereigns who were not only useless to their subjects, but ignoble and demoralising instances of what man at his worst might become. It is one of the highest attributes of the political genius of England—perhaps the highest—that in the course of the last century or so we seem to have evolved a form of monarchy which brings out, not the worst in the man called to fulfil it, but the very best, and which automatically utilises that best for the highest service of the Commonwealth. For here, in the hands of a true man, is the justification of that monarchical system which we in Britain have preserved as part of our changing constitution, not—as foreigners suppose—because we have a childish weakness for ancient and picturesque pageantry, but because the monarchy contributes an invaluable element to our system of government that cannot be obtained in any other way. The achievement has been, of course, an unconscious one: it was the result (as with most of our achievements), not of a *priori* reasoning, but of experience

and experiment. But no preconceived plan could have effected a happier result. Our constitutional monarchy is based on a profound knowledge of human nature. We do not expect our sovereign to exercise tasks which are beyond the reach of normal men. He has no need to strain at the impossible, nor temptation, because he does not achieve it, to stake the happiness of his subjects and all mankind on some desperate gamble. Instead, he is entrusted with the unbounded love and confidence of his subjects and with a task which calls, not for superhuman sagacity, but for every effort of which a good man is capable. And such is the inherent virtue in human nature that the trust imposed in him constantly aids the King to be that which his subjects wish him to be.

"INSIDE KNOWLEDGE."

OUR readers will be interested to know that a large number of the informative diagrammatic drawings which have been published from time to time in *The Illustrated London News* are now available in collected form in a special publication entitled "INSIDE KNOWLEDGE." This will appeal to all who want to know the inner workings of things which the majority of us see only from the outside. Many of these interesting sectional drawings are reproduced as panoramas, each measuring over three feet wide. They show British warship types—a Battleship, a Cruiser, a Flotilla-Leader, a Submarine, and an Aircraft-carrier—and there is a centre-piece showing the R.M.S. "Queen Mary."



THE DARK-BLUE "LEATHER" COVER MEASURES 20½ IN. BY 14½ IN. AND BEARS THE TITLE IN A GOLD BORDER DESIGN DERIVED FROM THE BINDING OF A VOLUME WHICH BELONGED TO THE SAILOR KING, WILLIAM IV.

Other interesting diagrammatic drawings explain the Wonders of Television; How Photographs are sent by Radio; a Giant Air-liner for 40 passengers; Aviation Principles as used by Birds and Fishes; Aviation Achievements; How Wireless Beacons Guide Ships in Fog; How Wireless Waves Guide Aeroplanes; Gas-holders and how they Work; Lightships and how they Work; Warships of the Queen Elizabeth and Charles II. periods; Aeroplane types of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy; Gliders and Sailplanes; Air Raid Defence; and many other subjects of absorbing interest.

"INSIDE KNOWLEDGE," which is bound in a blue "leather" cover, size 20½ in. by 14½ in., costs three shillings and sixpence (or by post three shillings and tenpence). Orders with remittances may be sent to The Publisher, *The Illustrated London News*, 32-34, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.4.

art, figuratively speaking, of using their elbows. They may, and frequently do, possess great talents, some of them of the highest service to those they govern. But there is a strong likelihood that they will also be found to possess an exceptional aptitude for self-advancement: otherwise they could scarcely be where they are. And too many gentlemen all using their elbows in a lofty and limited space is apt to end in disaster. It is a fate which, readers of history will remember, has befallen many, if not all, popular revolutionary assemblies in which the hereditary or—as it might be called—accidental principle of government has been wholly discarded in favour of that more primitive one of *Equal Rights for All*; or, in other words, *Let him take who can*.

THE HYDE PARK REVIEW: A MECHANISED T.A. COLUMN AND WOMEN'S UNITS.



UNITS OF THE LONDON DIVISION IN THE REVIEW IN HYDE PARK: LIGHT TANKS AND ARMOURD CARS PASSING THE SALUTING-POINT. (G.P.U.)



SHOWING THE MOBILITY OF THE PRESENT-DAY TERRITORIAL ARMY: TROOPS ON MOTOR-CYCLES IN THE REVIEW OF NATIONAL DEFENCE SERVICES. (Wide World.)



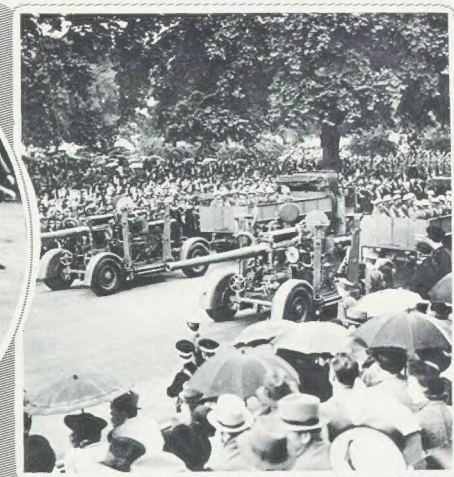
REPRESENTING AN ADDITION TO THE FIGHTING STRENGTH OF INFANTRY BATTALIONS: THE NEW BREN-GUN CARRIERS IN THE MECHANISED COLUMN OF TROOPS. (Planet.)



AN IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY OF TERRITORIAL ARMY EQUIPMENT: FIELD ARTILLERY DRAWN BY TROOP-CARRYING LORRIES APPROACHING THE SALUTING-POINT IN HYDE PARK. (Planet.)



SHOWING (CENTRE; FRONT RANK) A WOMAN MEMBER: THE CIVIL AIR GUARD DETACHMENT WHICH, IN WARTIME, WOULD ASSIST THE R.A.F. (Planet.)



AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN BRITAIN'S AIR DEFENCE: ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WITH THEIR CREWS—AN EVER-READY ARM OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY. (Planet.)



REPRESENTATIVES OF WOMEN'S NATIONAL SERVICES: (FROM L. TO R.) AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE; THE WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE; THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY AIR FORCE; THE LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICE AND THE WOMEN'S LAND ARMY. (A.P.)

The important part which women play in National Defence was very apparent at the review of National Defence Services in Hyde Park. Besides the nursing services, women's activities were represented by the Auxiliary Territorial Service, the Women's Royal Naval Service, the newly formed Women's Auxiliary Air Force, the London Ambulance Service, and the Women's Land Army. Women were also to be seen in the Auxiliary Fire Service contingent, the Civil Air Guard detachment, and the A.R.P. services. After the detachments on foot had passed by the saluting-point there was a short interval, and then units of the Mobile London Division drove

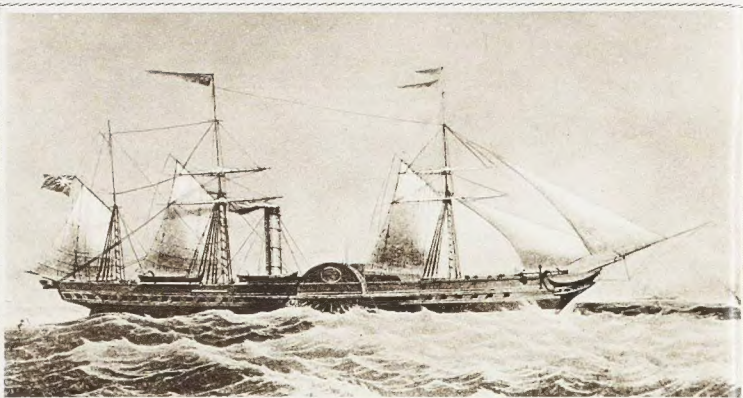


THE DETACHMENT OF THE WOMEN'S LAND ARMY INSPECTED BY THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE: SIR REGINALD DORMAN-SMITH ADDRESSING MEMBERS BEFORE THE NATIONAL DEFENCE SERVICES REVIEW IN HYDE PARK. (C.P.)

past the King and Queen, giving Londoners a unique opportunity of seeing how the Territorial Army has been provided with modern equipment for its new task of forming the major part of an expeditionary force. The column was led by Major-General C. F. Liardet, commanding the London Division, escorted by Sir Malcolm Campbell and other citizen soldiers on motor-cycles, and included light tanks, armoured cars, Bren-gun carriers, field-guns, howitzers, anti-tank guns, 3.7-in. anti-aircraft guns, searchlight lorries with sound locators, and troop-carrying trucks. This column provided a fitting finale to a most impressive demonstration.

A NEW ERA IN TRANSATLANTIC TRAVEL SPACIOUS ACCOMMODATION ABOARD PAN-

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS.



TRANSATLANTIC TRAVEL IN 1840: THE TYPE OF THE FIRST CUNARDER (1154 TONS), WHICH TOOK 14 DAYS 8 HOURS TO MAKE THE CROSSING FROM LIVERPOOL TO BOSTON.

INAUGURATED BY THE "YANKEE CLIPPER": AMERICAN AIRWAYS' GIANT FLYING-BOAT.

DRAWING OF FIRST CUNARDER BY COURTESY OF CUNARD WHITE STAR, LTD.



TRANSATLANTIC TRAVEL IN 1939: THE "YANKEE CLIPPER" ARRIVING AT SOUTHAMPTON AFTER HER FLIGHT OF 18 HOURS AND 42 MINUTES FROM BOTWOOD, NEWFOUNDLAND.



THE FLIGHT DECK OF THE "YANKEE CLIPPER": SHOWING (FROM L. TO R.) THE NAVIGATING OFFICER, THE TWO FLIGHT OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO THE PILOT WATCH ON THE BRIDGE, THE WIRELESS OFFICER AND THE FLIGHT ENGINEER.



THE NAVIGATOR'S STATION: A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE PILOT IN CHARGE OF NAVIGATION AT WORK ON A CHART, AND (LEFT) THE VERY PISTOL AND SHELLS, CALIBRATED DRIFT INDICATOR AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS.



EQUIPPED WITH GAMES, CARDS AND WRITING MATERIALS FOR THE USE OF PASSENGERS DURING THE FLIGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC: THE RECREATION LOUNGE ABOARD THE "YANKEE CLIPPER."



SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION ABOARD A GIANT TRANSATLANTIC FLYING-BOAT: A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE BERTHS PROVIDED FOR PASSENGERS.



HAVING MIRRORS, INDIRECT LIGHTING AND OTHER EQUIPMENT: A CORNER OF THE LADIES' DRESSING-ROOM ABOARD THE TRANSATLANTIC FLYING-BOAT.



SEATING FIFTEEN PASSENGERS AT A TIME: THE DINING-SALOON IN THE 37-TON FLYING-BOAT WHICH RECENTLY INAUGURATED PASSENGER AIR SERVICES ACROSS THE NORTH ATLANTIC.



THE CATWALK IN THE HUGE WING OF THE FLYING-BOAT—ALL ENGINES BEING READILY ACCESSIBLE FOR INSPECTION, ADJUSTMENT AND, IF NECESSARY, REPAIR IN FLIGHT.

THE arrival of Pan-American Airways' giant flying-boat "Yankee Clipper" at Southampton, on June 28, 18 hours and 42 minutes after her departure from Botwood, Newfoundland, marked the inauguration of mail and passenger air services across the North Atlantic. At the same time, the "Dixie Clipper" was inaugurating the first regular paying-passenger service by the Southern Atlantic route. The "Yankee Clipper" carried nineteen passengers besides her crew of twelve and 16,000 lb. of mail, estimated at 60,000 letters. On June 29 Sir Kingsley Wood announced that it was hoped to start a British Transatlantic air service at the beginning of August, with a weekly crossing in each direction, and added: "It is expected that next year we shall have comparable equipment with our American partners, when the new 'Golden Hind' class of flying-boats will be running alongside the 'Clippers.'" He explained that arrangements made to start alongside the American service had been set back by the need to concentrate on the rearmament programme.

(Continued opposite.)



THE CAPTAIN'S OFFICE: SITUATED AT THE AFT END OF THE FLIGHT DECK AND CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE TO ALL PARTS OF THE AIRCRAFT.



A PASSENGER CABIN: ONE OF THE STANDARD COMPARTMENTS, OF WHICH THERE ARE FIVE, EACH SOUND-PROOFED AND AUTOMATICALLY VENTILATED.

which had to take priority. The "Yankee Clipper" is the first of a fleet of six aircraft built for Pan-American Airways by the Boeing Aircraft Company (Seattle) for passenger service over the Pacific and Atlantic. It is powered with four Wright "Cyclone" radial double-row fourteen-cylinder air-cooled engines, each rated at 1500 h.p., and can carry seventy-four passengers with 5000 lb. of cargo. For overnight service forty passengers can be accommodated in berths. All four engines are accessible for servicing, adjustment, or repair in flight. Engine stations are maintained in the big nacelles, behind each motor, and these are connected to the Flight Deck by telephone. There are five main passenger cabins on the Main Deck, each with accommodation for ten day-time passengers, and in the stern a private "Bridal Suite." It is interesting to recall that, in 1840, the Cunarder "Britannia" took 14 days 8 hours for the voyage from Liverpool to Boston, which was then considered a very fast passage. To-day the "Yankee Clipper" crosses the Atlantic well within 24 hours.



ADJUSTING THE DIRECTION-FINDER: AN INSTRUMENT WHICH ENABLES THE "CLIPPER" TO TAKE BEARINGS ON SHORE STATIONS AND SHIPS AT SEA ALONG ITS TRANSATLANTIC ROUTE.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

CLASSIFICATION, like adversity, makes strange bed-fellows! The "systematist," as we call the man who is engaged on that great and arduous task which Adam first essayed—to wit, the naming of animals—has not merely to find a name for the members of the particular tribe he is "sorting out"; he has also to seek for certain characters which all share in common: and that often means a laborious piece of anatomical research. He knows, from experience, that appearances are deceptive. Two animals which look alike may prove to be not even remotely related.

The earlier workers in this field had not learned how very easily grave mistakes can be made. They placed the "hawk tribe" and the owls together, for example, because in the matter of beaks and claws they seemed unquestionably to be closely related. But later research, probing deeper than the surface, discovered that these two groups were as far as the poles apart, for the owls, without any room for question, are near relations of the night-jars, or "goat-suckers." Bones, muscles, and digestive organs all proclaim this. The Old and the New World vultures, in like manner, were linked together, though they are in no way related. The "moles," again, among the mammals, show the same deceptive appearance. For there are a number of mole-like animals, using the common mole as a standard of comparison, which, when they come to be examined critically, are found to be in no way related. And we find the same mistakes have been made in regard to the slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*) and the snakes. For the slow-worm is a legless

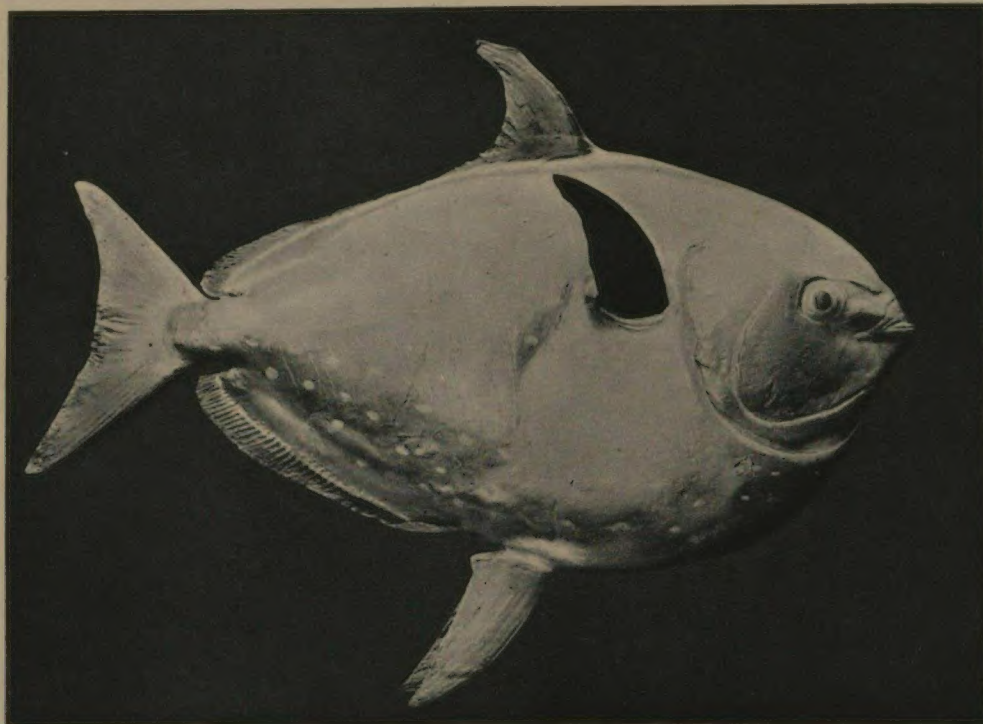
the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and is remarkable both for its form and the splendours of its coloration. It is a large fish, weighing over 500 lb., and is of a steely blue above, bluish with a golden and purple sheen on the sides, and rosy red below, while the whole body bears a further ornamentation of silver spots. Finally, the jaws and fins are bright vermillion. What has incited the development of this gorgeous vestment? The opah rarely descends to any depth, and feeds on young fishes, cuttle-fishes and crustaceans. In

But not the least remarkable feature is the strange tail, turned abruptly upwards and obviously endowed with no great powers. The pelvic fins, answering to the hind-limbs of land animals, are, it will be noticed, reduced to mere vestiges, appearing in the photograph like two short, slender threads under the breast fin.

The young, or larval, deal-fish is even more remarkable; for here the first dorsal fin and the pelvic fin, just referred to, are drawn out into long threads, many times the length of the body, while the lowermost ray of the lower half of the tail fin is represented only by a long thread. In the adult even this is wanting. It is the absence of the lower half of this fin in the adult which partly accounts for its strangely uptilted position. And in the larva, it is to be noted, it is very much larger, relatively, than in the adult.

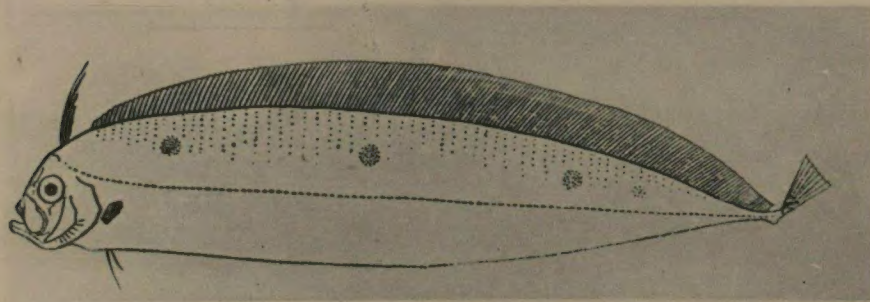
And now we come to its very near relation, the oar-fish (*Regalecus*), which is even stranger in appearance (Fig. 3). For here the first dorsal fin is formed of about ten long, forwardly directed rays, each terminating in a red flap of skin. The pelvic fins, reduced in the deal-fish to mere vestiges, are here of great length and are expanded at their tips like the blade of an oar—hence the name of the fish. The tail fin has been lost entirely.

The oar-fish is sometimes called the "king of the herrings," from the belief that it accompanies shoals of these fishes, and that its destruction will bring bad luck to the fishermen. It has been suggested that when, as apparently occasionally happens, it is seen swimming,



1. RELATED TO THE RIBBON-FISHES, TO WHICH, HOWEVER, IT BEARS LITTLE OUTWARD RESEMBLANCE: THE GORGEOUSLY COLOURED OPAH, OR MOON-FISH.

The Opah inhabits the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Pacific and is sometimes carried by currents into the English Channel. As a food fish it is almost unsurpassed in delicacy of flavour.



2. ONE OF THE SEVERAL SPECIES OF RIBBON-FISHES: THE DEAL-FISH (*TRACHYPTERUS*), WHICH NORMALLY LIVES AT GREAT DEPTHS IN THE SEA, BUT IS SOMETIMES BROUGHT TO THE SURFACE BY OCEANIC DISTURBANCES.

The Ribbon-fishes are so called on account of the long, ribbon-like shape of the body. The curiously upturned tail in the Deal-fish illustrated above should be specially noted.

lizard, and between the lizards and the snakes there is a wide gulf fixed.

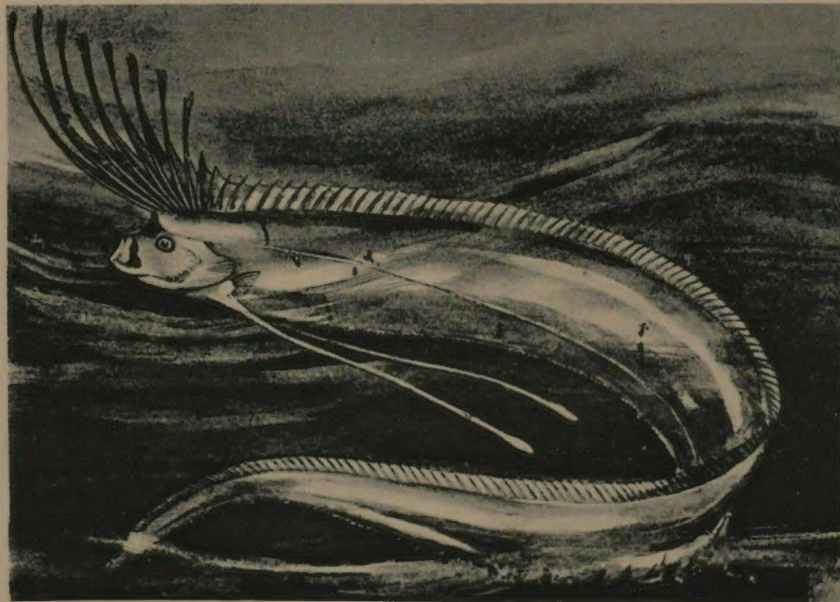
These remarkably close likenesses between totally distinct types have come about as a consequence of their mode of life, or, more accurately, as a consequence of the adjustments of the body to the nature of the energies expended in the pursuit of food. Intensive burrowing has produced the short arm and great hand of the common mole, which alone is seen in the living animal. Intensive use, in like manner, has moulded the body of the seal and sea-lion and of the whale tribe. Everywhere we find that the organs most used grow at the expense of those which are but little or not at all used; and these, as a consequence, become reduced to the condition of vestiges. Creatures such as these are our guide-posts amid a maze of apparently conflicting evidence. For we cannot by any means always so easily interpret the facts which face us in regard to quite a number of animals, sometimes land-dwellers and sometimes aquatic.

I have been looking lately into the natural history of fishes; and there I found many most interesting puzzles of this kind. A very striking illustration is furnished by the fishes shown in the photographs. Who would suppose that the opah, or moon-fish (Fig. 1), and the ribbon-fishes were very near relations? The opah inhabits the warmer parts of

its turn it is eaten with no small relish by its human captors, the flesh being tender and almost unsurpassed in delicacy of flavour.

Well indeed may we feel surprise in the discovery that this portly and sumptuously apparelled fish could be in any way related to the ribbon-fish. There are several species of these, but only the two most interesting can be shown here. The name ribbon-fish is bestowed from the form of their bodies, which are long, much flattened from side to side, extremely fragile, and covered with a silvery skin. They live in the open sea, sometimes as far down as three hundred fathoms, and their food is said to be much the same as that of the opah. Many of the species are very rare, and known only from occasional specimens cast ashore after storms.

The deal-fishes (*Trachipterus*) are the least specialised members of the tribe, but, even so, specialisation has carried them very far from the typical fishes in regard to the form of the body. As will be seen in Fig. 2, the first dorsal fin has but few rays, while the second runs the whole length of the rest of the body.



3. DIFFERING IN A VERY STRIKING WAY FROM THE DEAL-FISH: THE OAR-FISH (*REGALECUS*), IN WHICH THE FIRST DORSAL FIN IS FORMED OF SEVERAL LONG RAYS DIRECTED FORWARDS OVER THE TOP OF THE HEAD AND THE PELVIC FINS ARE OF GREAT LENGTH.

with undulating movements, at the surface of the sea, with the strange dorsal fin which surmounts the head projecting out of the water, we have the explanation of the strange and oft-repeated stories of the sea-serpent. For in the sinuous, or serpentine, movements of a body some 20 feet long travelling at speed, there is little to suggest that of a fish, more especially since, on account of the rarity of such appearances, very few people are aware that the sea holds so strange a creature. Even to-day there is a firmly-rooted conviction that the sea-serpent is one of the last survivors of some one or other of the giant marine reptiles which swarmed the seas millions of years ago, leaving evidence of their existence in the form of fossils to be seen to-day in our museums.

CULTIVATION AMONG A PRIMITIVE BUT CARE-FREE PEOPLE:
A TASK IN WHICH ALL MEMBERS OF A KONYAK VILLAGE TAKE PART.



CULTIVATING THE GROUND AS IN BIBLICAL TIMES: A YOUNG MAN SOWING RICE, WHILE A LONG LINE OF WOMEN IMMEDIATELY COVER THE SEEDS WITH EARTH AS HE SCATTERS THEM BY HAND.

A TASK AT WHICH BOYS AND GIRLS WORK SIDE BY SIDE IN MIXED GANGS: UPROOTING THE WEEDS WHICH SPROUT ABUNDANTLY AMONG THE RICE PLANTS.



A NECESSARY PROTECTION DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, WHEN THE RAINFALL MAY BE AS MUCH AS TWO INCHES A DAY: GIRLS WEARING LARGE PALM-LEAF SHIELDS WHEN WEEDING THE RICE-FIELDS.



REAPING THE RICE, WHICH IS CUT A FEW INCHES BELOW THE EARS AND THEN CARRIED TO THE FIELD-HOUSES WHERE THE BOYS TREAD IT OUT: A GANG OF KONYAK GIRLS.



CARRYING HOME THE MILLET HARVEST THROUGH THE UNCUT RICE-FIELDS: YOUNG KONYAK GIRLS, LADEN WITH GREAT BASKETS SUPPORTED BY A "TUMP-LINE," ON THEIR WAY TO THE VILLAGE.



SHOWING THE GREAT CONICAL BASKETS USED TO TRANSPORT THE HARVEST TO THE GRANARIES ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE VILLAGE: KONYAK WOMEN CARRYING THE RICE GRAIN GROWN ON LAND TEMPORARILY RECLAIMED FROM THE JUNGLE.

Our readers will remember the interesting series of photographs of life among the Naga tribes in the remote hill-country between Assam and Burma by Dr. von Fürer-Haimendorf which we have already published. In our issue of December 24 last year he showed the forms of sport practised by the Konyak and Angami tribes, and on this page we illustrate the methods of agriculture employed by the head-hunting Konyaks. The plough is unknown to them, and in the preparation

of the soil and sowing of the crop they follow methods probably dating from prehistoric times. Men and women, girls and boys all contribute to the work in the fields, which is accompanied by shouts and singing as the various gangs perform their tasks. Rice is grown by means of dry cultivation, which Dr. von Fürer-Haimendorf fully describes on page 60, and other crops include taro, which is left entirely to the women, and millet.

KONYAK NAGA HEAD-HUNTERS AS AGRICULTURISTS:

PREHISTORIC METHODS OF CULTIVATION USED BY PRIMITIVE TRIBES ON THE EASTERN BORDERS OF INDIA.

By DR. CHRISTOPH VON FÜRER-HAIMENDORF.

TO the European, who considers the plough as the base and symbol of agriculture, it may seem strange that there should exist races who, in spite of living almost entirely on the produce of the soil, have remained ignorant of this most important invention of mankind. Yet in India we find many tribes who have never reached that agricultural level attained in Mesopotamia and Egypt more than four thousand years ago. Among the most



THE FIRST STAGE IN THE PREPARATION OF JUNGLE FOR CULTIVATION: A PRIMITIVE "LUMBER-JACK" TOPPING A TREE TO PREVENT IT FROM SHADING HIS CROPS.

Konyak Nagas, when clearing the jungle in order to gain new land for cultivation, climb the trees and cut away the tops and branches. This prevents them from throwing too much shadow on the crops and enables them to recover quickly after the period of cultivation is over.

primitive of these tribes are the Nagas, who live in the mountain ranges on the Assam-Burma border. During a year's stay in their villages I had the opportunity of observing their primitive, and yet very effective, methods of cultivation, that give us some idea of the manner in which neolithic man tilled the soil, gradually transforming vast areas of virgin forest into inhabitable land. Thus the study of the agriculture of a head-hunting Naga tribe allows us to look back through thousands of years and adds to the picture which prehistory has painted of the life of our own ancestors.

But even in the remoteness of the Naga hills agricultural methods are by no means undifferentiated. Side by side, at a distance of not more than a few days' march, live tribes whose systems of cultivation have little in common. The most untouched of all these tribes are the Konyak Nagas, one of the very few peoples on the Asiatic mainland who often wear no clothes. Like all Nagas, they build their villages on the top of ridges or spurs, generally on heights between 2500 and 5000 feet. From these villages we overlook a wide mountain country, where dense forest alternates with cultivated land and large patches of young secondary jungle. This patchwork is resultant from the Konyak's system of shifting their fields every two or three years.

In the middle of the dry season—that is, in December and January—the Konyak selects a piece of land, untouched for at least ten years by fire or axe, on which to grow that year's rice and taro. The jungle, covering the land with an impenetrable thicket of reeds, creepers, shrubs and trees, must be cut down, and for days the men and women can be seen busily felling the undergrowth with their universal instrument and weapon, the dao.

A few isolated trees, such as alders, are, however, left standing, so that the jungle may quickly regenerate itself around them, when the period of cultivation is over. Yet they must, lest the branches throw too much shadow on the crops, be pollarded and the young men climb one tree after the other, cutting off the tops and most of the branches.

The felled jungle must then dry for several weeks before it can be burned. Fires are lit on the lowest part of the fields and for days the lines of flame can be seen, slowly eating their way uphill through the felled jungle. Generally the pollarded trees are not damaged by the fire and fresh foliage sprouts as soon as the rains begin. The ashes of the burnt jungle fertilise the soil, a most important factor in a land where any kind of manuring is unknown.

The rest of the dry season is spent in clearing the ground and in superficially digging it over. This is a tedious task, and no Konyak undertakes it singly; the idea of the

European peasant, solitarily ploughing his fields, would certainly not appeal to him. He has discovered how much easier and how much less boring it is to work in gangs, and so he joins with his friends, working alternately on his and on their fields. Even the small boys, who otherwise take little part in any serious work, are organised in groups and do their full share in cultivating the land. From every slope one hears the shouting and singing with which they accompany the work.

Until the preparation of the fields is completed no religious or magical ceremony is performed. For the Konyak realises that it depends on him, and on him alone, whether he clears the ground properly. Supernatural forces never interfere with such activities. But as soon as the seed is to be entrusted to the earth the situation is changed. Rain and sunshine are now the decisive factors and the Naga understands that he can have no influence over these. He turns, therefore, to the supernatural powers, whom he believes responsible. At every critical stage—for instance, at the sowing or at the beginning of the reaping—he sacrifices to the sky-god, asking for protection of the crops and resulting good harvests. The Konyak is, though convinced of the necessity of these religious rites, under no illusion as to the relative value of hard work, and fully understands that large offerings and long magical incantations alone are no substitute for his own labour.

The sowing of the rice and millet is done by men. I shall never forget the picture—a young man, a red woven bag slung over one shoulder, pacing slowly up and down the sloping field and scattering the grain, while a row of stooping women moved behind him, covering the seeds immediately with earth. On the other hand, the cultivation of taro, a tubercular fruit and probably the original staple crop of the Nagas, is left entirely to women; a fact which advocates the theory that agriculture in its beginnings was mainly a female activity.

The time during which the rice grows and the fields cover themselves with brightly shining green is by no means a period of leisure for the Naga. For weeds sprout abundantly among the delicate rice plants, and since no harvest can be expected from fields that have not been repeatedly weeded, the Konyaks stand for weeks and months in their rice fields uprooting them. In the summer months two inches of rain a day are not extraordinary, but



WORKING IN GANGS IN ORDER TO DO THEIR FULL SHARE IN THE CULTIVATION OF THE LAND: SMALL KONYAK BOYS DIGGING OVER THE GROUND BEFORE THE RICE IS SOWN—A TASK ACCOMPANIED BY SHOUTS AND SINGING.

the Naga, minding neither these torrents nor the sun, burning his back for hours, works on his fields from morning till evening. Boys and girls work side by side in mixed gangs; a lot of joking and tentative love-making lessens the tediousness, and in the hours of rest the young people crowd together in the field-houses and exchange betel leaves, chewing them happily. At the end of the weeding time the boys of every gang give a feast in one of the field-houses to the girls with whom they have worked.

When at last, by numerous sacrifices, all such dangers as insect and mice plagues have been averted, and the crops have ripened, the reaping begins. The tall, slender rice is cut a few inches below the ears, approximately in half, and carried in great baskets to the field-houses, where the boys tread it out with their bare feet. Then the men and women carry the grain uphill to the village and store it in the granaries on the outskirts. In front of each of these granaries is a small closed verandah, and a curious custom allows unmarried lovers to use these verandahs as *rendezvous* after nightfall and to stay on them as long as they like. The owners of the granaries even encourage the young people to use them for their amorous adventures, for such love-making is believed to have—through sympathetic magic—a beneficial influence on the fertility of the grain, which is kept there as seed for the following year.

Every day the girls fetch rice from the granaries for the daily food, husk it on large pounding-tables, and winnow it with primitive winnowing fans. The rice is at last prepared in earthen pots over an open fire for its ultimate use—the main diet of the Naga. The fields from which one harvest has been reaped are generally cultivated yet another year with good results, when, owing to the lack of manuring, the soil is exhausted, and the land must be allowed to revert to jungle, and is not taken under cultivation again until many years of fallen and rotted leaves have restored its strength. This system necessitates, therefore, that a Konyak village should own at least ten

times more land than the amount which is to be cultivated in one year.

It is evident that the shifting cultivation, which we observe among the Konyaks, can never support a dense population; moreover, it entails so much labour that it forces all members of the community to work on the fields in order to produce sufficient food for themselves. Hence, no major cultural progress seems to be possible as long as these methods of cultivation remain unchanged. There are two ways of avoiding the necessity for the biennial shifting of fields—the use of the plough, together with generous manuring, or the artificial irrigation of the rice fields, which preserves the fertility of the soil so well that the same fields may be employed year after year.

While the plough is unknown to all the Nagas, cultivation on irrigated terraces has been highly developed by some of them. The Angami Nagas have worked marvels of primitive engineering; they have transformed the mountain slopes of their country into flights of gigantic stairs, some thousand to fifteen hundred feet high, each step containing a flooded field. An elaborate system of channels, runnels, bamboo pipes and aqueducts brings the water from springs and streams and distributes it over the fields. Every drop of water is valuable and successively utilised in fields belonging to different owners. Consequently the water-rights are extremely complicated, and a man can buy a share in the water supply of a certain channel in the same way as he can buy a piece of land. Where water is plentiful it flows easily from one terrace to the other, but where it is scarce it is led laboriously along the slope from one field to the other, while all lawful owners watch jealously lest their rights be infringed, by the surreptitious tapping of their supply.

The building and keeping in order of the terraces requires much labour and sometimes even quite little boys have to help in repairing the mud-dams between fields on a different level. The seed rice is first sown on dry ground, and when the fields are flooded the seedlings are transplanted, being put into the mud one by one. This tedious task is usually done by gangs of boys and girls working in line, characteristically singing, for hours on end. These flooded fields need less weeding than the dry fields of the Konyaks, and yet the crops are much richer. Thus the system of terraced and irrigated fields is a definite improvement upon the shifting cultivation; it economises in labour and allows for a much denser population without any danger of exhausting the land.

Where a tribe with shifting cultivation is short of land the adoption of terrace cultivation would immediately

alleviate the pressure on the land, but it is usually impossible to persuade a community to change their traditional system. Yet certain efforts in this direction have been made in that part of the Naga hills under British administration, and some villages have adopted the Angami system, thus experiencing a surprising prosperity. The Naga tribes are a unique example of a people with the primitive agricultural methods of thousands of years ago. Representing, as they do, early stages in human civilisation, and being, as a rule, happy and prosperous, they demonstrate the adequacy of their agricultural system for the conditions of the country in which they live.



USING THE KONYAKS' UNIVERSAL INSTRUMENT AND WEAPON, THE DAO: A NAGA GIRL BUSILY CUTTING DOWN THE UNDERGROWTH ON A NEWLY CLEARED PATCH OF JUNGLE WHICH IS BEING PREPARED FOR CULTIVATION.

IRRIGATION ENGINEERING MARVELS OF THE PRIMITIVE ANGAMI NAGAS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. CHRISTOPH VON FÜRER-HAIMENDORF. (WORLD COPYRIGHT RESERVED)



THE DAILY TASK OF WOMEN OF THE NAGA TRIBES: HUSKING RICE ON LARGE POUNDING-TABLES, AFTER WHICH IT IS WINNOWNED WITH PRIMITIVE WINNOWNING FANS TO FORM THE MAIN DIET.



SHOWING HOW THE RICE TERRACES ARE REINFORCED BY STRONG STONE-WORK TO WITHSTAND THE TORRENTIAL RAINS: THE METHOD OF RICE CULTIVATION BY IRRIGATION EMPLOYED BY THE ANGAMI NAGAS.



CONTRASTING WITH THE DRY METHOD OF RICE CULTIVATION FOUND AMONG THE KONYAKS: A GANG OF ANGAMI BOYS AND GIRLS PLANTING INDIVIDUAL SEEDLINGS, TRANSPLANTED FROM DRY GROUND, IN THE FLOODED FIELDS.



A MARVEL OF PRIMITIVE ENGINEERING: THE SLOPES OF A HILL TERRACED IN A SERIES OF STEPS, EACH OF WHICH FORMS A FLOODED FIELD FOR THE CULTIVATION OF RICE.



PART OF AN ELABORATE SYSTEM WHICH ENSURES A PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE ANGAMI RICE-FIELDS: AN AQUEDUCT BRINGING WATER TO THE FIELDS FROM A DISTANT SPRING.

On page 59 we illustrate the methods employed by the Konyak Nagas in the dry cultivation of rice; the photographs on this page show the means adopted by the more civilised Angami Nagas, who irrigate their rice-fields by means of an elaborate system of channels, bamboo pipes and aqueducts. Growing rice in flooded fields obviates the necessity for the continual labour of weeding and enables crops to be gathered from the same piece of ground year after year. The seeds,

however, are sown on dry ground first, and then the seedlings are transplanted to the terraced fields which form gigantic steps rising some thousand feet up the hillsides. When the harvest has been gathered, it is the daily task of the Naga girls to fetch the rice from the granaries and husk it on large pounding-tables, after which it is winnowed to form the main diet of the village. These irrigation methods are gradually being adopted by the Konyak Nagas under British administration.

TRAINING THE FLEET AIR ARM AT LEE-ON-SOLENT—NOW H.M.S. "DAEDALUS."



PART OF THE FLEET AIR ARM, WHICH IS NOW BEING MAINTAINED ENTIRELY UNDER NAVAL ADMINISTRATION: A "WALRUS" AMPHIBIAN, ONE OF SEVERAL TYPES OF MACHINES USED BY THE NAVY, BEING DEMONSTRATED.



OPERATORS MAINTAINING COMMUNICATION WITH AEROPLANES IN THE WIRELESS ROOM AT THE LEE-ON-SOLENT TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, NOW NAMED H.M.S. "DAEDALUS," AND THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE NAVAL AIR ARM.

THE long-expected assumption by the Admiralty of the administrative control of the Fleet Air Arm was announced in the House of Commons by the Civil Lord of the Admiralty on May 24, and on the following day the appointment of Rear-Admiral R. Bell Davies to the command of the Naval Air Stations, with headquarters at Lee-on-Solent, was gazetted. By these announcements the dual control of the Fleet Air Arm was brought to an end, and it is now no longer necessary for naval officers employed in it to hold rank also in the Royal Air Force. By a provision in the Naval Discipline Act that naval personnel shall be borne on ships' books, it became necessary after the change-over for each of the Fleet Air Arm stations to be manned by the officers and men of a ship, just as Portsmouth naval barracks are nominally H.M.S. "Victory" and the gunnery school at Whale Island H.M.S. "Excellent." Therefore Lee-on-Solent, where the pictures appearing on these pages were taken, is now officially known as H.M.S. "Daedalus," while the other four stations have been given the names of H.M.S. "Peregrine," "Kestrel," "Merlin," and "Malabar" respectively. The main object in H.M.S. "Daedalus," at

[Continued opposite.]



WHERE SHORT-SERVICE-TERM OBSERVERS—SUB-LIEUTENANTS AND MIDSHIPMEN OF THE R.N.V.R.—ARE GIVEN A 22-WEEKS' COURSE IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND NAVIGATIONAL AND SIGNAL DUTIES: OBSERVERS, IN CLASS AT LEE-ON-SOLENT.



AT THE NAVAL AIR STATION AT LEE-ON-SOLENT, TAKEN OVER FROM THE R.A.F.: "WALRUS" AMPHIBIANS, IN THE AIR (WITH WHEELS RETRACTED) AND ON THE GROUND, DURING PRACTICE DEMONSTRATIONS.

HOW THE NAVY TRAINS ITS AIRMEN: OBSERVERS ABOUT TO ASCEND.



EVIDENCE OF THE THOROUGHNESS WITH WHICH THE NAVY IS TRAINING TO MEET NEW CONDITIONS PRODUCED BY AIR ACTION AT SEA: RATINGS OF THE LOWER DECK ABOUT TO GO UP AS OBSERVERS AT LEE-ON-SOLENT.

Continued.

Lee-on-Solent, is the training of observers, which is carried out under the direction of Commander W. W. R. Bentinck and a staff of four lieutenant-commander observers. Here observers serving under a short-service term for seven years are taken through a 22-weeks' course in wireless telegraphy, navigational and signal duties. The men,

the majority of whom are on short service for a term of seven years, are drawn from various walks of life, and include such widely differing types as policemen, chartered accountants, and managers of chain stores. Their "tremendous enthusiasm," it is reported, has deeply impressed the Director of Training.

The World of the Kinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.

DETECTIVES, AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL.

SINCE "The Thin Man" launched the formula of man and wife sharing the joys and perils, plus the profits, of detective work a number of pleasant and happily-married young people have arrived on the screen to try their hand at sleuthing. Film-goers have taken them to their hearts, these gay, intrepid, entertaining crime-detectors, whose personalities are so far removed from the thin-lipped prescience of a Sherlock Holmes and whose methods are much enlivened by individual impetuosity. When, about a year ago, Simon and Pat Drake, an ace reporter and his pretty wife, started on their adventurous career in "This Man is News," they proved so likeable a couple, so gallant in their setbacks, and so cocksure in their conquests, that their lasting popularity was instantly assured, and their return to the screen in a further instalment of their saga seemed a foregone conclusion. For there is this peculiarity about the detectives of fiction, married or single, professional or amateur—when once they have caught the public's fancy they are not allowed to rest. New crimes must be invented for their solving, new surroundings discovered for their activities, fresh dangers must crop up to imperil, but by no manner of means to end, their lives. Possibly because their chief preoccupation is not romantic and, therefore, not brought to a full stop when "boy gets girl," the heroes of detective fiction—to whom the films

have preserved to a remarkable degree the freshness of their attack. Simon Drake is sent to Paris to scoop a story about a gang of counterfeiters for the Continental edition of his paper, the enterprising *Daily Gazette*. Whither Simon

chase, but he does it with an air of cool efficiency, and his imperturbability does not crack even in the presence of a corpse. Miss Valerie Hobson, whose feminine prerogative it is to blunder before she, too, gets to work to secure an important clue, is charmingly human and jealous and loving. Therein lies the attraction of this self-assured young couple. They are entirely human. They are permitted to be so by an intelligent director, who plunges them into difficulties, confronts them with dangers, sends them out on comedy excursions, and yet finds time for the personal relationship of Pat and Simon to emerge. And that without loss of pace, for the wheels of this sequel revolve merrily and at top speed all the time.

Mr. Syd Walker, faced with an amazingly involved murder problem in "I Killed the Count" (a Grafton production presented at the Gaumont, Haymarket), sets about its solution in a very different manner from that of the debonair Drake couple and their kin. The shrewd and portly Detective-Inspector Davidson, from Scotland Yard, naturally adopts the classic routine of following up clues, submitting suspects to close examination, matching-up finger-prints and the like. The service flat in which Count Mattoni is discovered one morning shot in the head is, indeed, so prolific in its yield of clues that the detective seems amply justified in his early confidence. He meant to catch the 6.30 home, there to breed poultry in placid retirement. He counted his chickens before they were hatched, and the crime, whose easy solution he intended to demonstrate to his young assistant, caused him, if not to miss his train, at least to admit defeat in the now familiar question to the public: "What would you do?" That question winds up a capital detective-story based on the successful stage-play by Mr. Alec Coppel and transferred to the screen, without any damage to its tension, its ingenuity, or its delightful comedy, under the direction of Mr. Fred Zelnik. On the surface this clever play adheres to the lines of the familiar mystery thriller. Mr. Walker, disturbed in his blissful contemplation of a future devoted to the feathered world, arrives with his assistant detective at the big block of flats to which the further action is confined. They get down to business. They visit the neighbouring rooms whence they extract, in addition



"THE SUN NEVER SETS," AT THE LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE: CLIVE RANDOLPH (BASIL RATHBONE) ENTERS THE SECRET BROADCASTING STATION USED FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES AGAINST THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND FINDS THOSE WITHIN SUFFERING FROM CONCUSSION.

goes, thither goes his wife, Pat, determined to take and give her share of blows, to do her bit of snooping, to hamper and to support her man. In Paris, that unique comedian, Mr. Alastair Sim, is mercifully still at his editorial desk, fuming, fussing, wrathful or propitiating. What a grand actor is Mr. Sim, how rich the flavour of his Scots accent, how eloquent his rolling eye. He is always an entertainment in himself, and Mr. Sim in Paris is an experience not to be missed. Mr. Edward Lexy and Mr. Garry Marsh, those stalwarts from Scotland Yard, are also present to confer, as best they can and with British stolidity, with the voluble officials of the Sûreté. They, like the Drakes, are on the track of the counterfeiters, who lead them a pretty dance through Paris, to wind up in a battle royal

that sends the frocks and frills of a fashionable dressmaker's salon flying in all directions. Mr. Barry K. Barnes, the ace-reporter, has to blunder rather badly at the outset in order to prolong the



"THE SUN NEVER SETS": JOHN RANDOLPH (DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JUNIOR) MANAGES TO SHOUT A FAMILY CATCHWORD INTO THE MICROPHONE AT THE SECRET BROADCASTING STATION, WHICH IS HEARD BY HIS BROTHER, CLIVE.

"The Sun Never Sets" is a story of anti-British intrigue on the Gold Coast. Two brothers, Clive and John Randolph, succeed in tracking down the source of propaganda broadcast from a secret station. John pretends to accept the offer of a job made by Hugo Zuroff, who is responsible for the agitation, and during a broadcast shouts a family catchword into the microphone. Clive comes to his rescue with a bombing squadron and the broadcasting station is hit. It is bombproof, but those within suffer from concussion.

have now thoughtfully added a safely wedded heroine—are eminently suitable subjects for the sequel.

The sequel, as we know, is never an easy proposition, and, even admitting the advantages enjoyed by its leading characters, the "sleuth story" is not immune from the snags that beset its path. More particularly is this the case when the parent picture has achieved its success as much by its wit, its spontaneity, and its effortless charm as by the strength of its plot. "This Man is News," a British Paramount picture, produced by Mr. Anthony Havelock Allan, and directed by Mr. David MacDonald, was one of the surprise events of the kinema for which one is always on the lookout. It came unheralded. It won hands down, thanks to the freshness of its conception and the liveliness of its interpretation. Its sequel, "This Man in Paris" (presented at the Plaza), in which the original producer, director and leading players are concerned, is excellent entertainment and as skilfully put together and as neatly turned out as was its predecessor. But since it aims at repeating the same effect, the same light and gaily casual approach to crime, murder and danger—since it must recreate these qualities to satisfy our demand—it does suffer to a certain extent from the lack of novelty, and it reveals, here and there, the effort of bringing off a felicitous coup a second time. In this respect it runs counter to the advice of a famous raconteur, who said: "Never tell a good story twice," to which he should have added "at least, not to the same audience." "This Man in Paris" tells a new story, but it has to tell it in the same style as before. And the result smacks just occasionally of the machine-made. Yet it is very skilfully directed; it bristles with good lines and the players

that sends the frocks and frills of a fashionable dressmaker's salon flying in all directions. Mr. Barry K. Barnes, the ace-reporter, has to blunder rather badly at the outset in order to prolong the



"CAPTAIN FURY," AT THE LONDON PAVILION: MOVED BY PITY, JEANETTE DUPRE (JUNE LANG) GIVES CAPTAIN FURY (BRIAN AHERNE), AN ESCAPED CONVICT, A HEARTY DINNER, BUT KEEPS HER GUN HANDY.



"CAPTAIN FURY": BLACKIE (VICTOR MCLAGLEN) STEALS TOBACCO FROM HIS FELLOW-CONVICTS WHILE THEY SLEEP.

"Captain Fury" is the story of an oppressive landowner in Australia in the 1840's who, with the aid of convicts, attempts to oust his neighbours. His plans are thwarted by Captain Fury and his fellow-convicts.

to some useful information, a great deal of mirth, especially from Mr. Dave Burns, a voluble Yankee engaged on an exasperating financial deal. Mr. Walker regards the case as closed when he extorts a confession. Child's play! There are, however, surprises in store for Mr. Walker—and for us. I shall not divulge Mr. Coppel's clever plot beyond saying that it is not limited to one confession, but runs to no fewer than four, and each of them upheld by evidence. The strength and wit of the dialogue, together with the excellence of each individual characterisation, give this story an extraordinary vitality. Mr. Ben Lyon, Mr. Athole Stewart, Mr. Ronald Shiner, Miss Barbara Blair, and Miss Antoinette Cellier surround Mr. Syd Walker (with Mr. Terence De Marney always at his elbow smoothly suggesting professional zeal and private amusement) and impress their separate portraits firmly on our minds. As for Mr. Walker himself, he is a pillar of strength, quietly sustaining the interest of the play in a performance that is as unlaboured as it is full of variety and genial comedy.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT'S AIR-VISIT TO FLORENCE TO ATTEND THE ITALIAN ROYAL WEDDING.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT LEAVING THEIR CAR AT HENDON, WHENCE THEY FLEW TO FLORENCE TO ATTEND THE ITALIAN ROYAL WEDDING. (P.N.A.)



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT GREETED BY THE DUKE OF AOSTA, VICEROY OF ABYSSINIA, AT THE AIRPORT AT FLORENCE. (Keystone.)



THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM (CENTRE); WITH (LEFT) KING GEORGE OF GREECE AND PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE; AND (RIGHT) PRINCESS HELENA OF RUMANIA AND PRINCE PAUL OF GREECE. (C.P.)

THE Duke and Duchess of Kent flew to

Florence on June 30, to attend the wedding of the Duke of Spoleto, cousin of the King of Italy, to Princess Irene of Greece. Princess Irene is a cousin of the Duchess of Kent. The royal visitors were met at the airport by the Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Abyssinia, while Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador in Rome, was also present. That evening all the royal guests were entertained by the King and Queen of Italy at a dinner in the Pitti Palace. The wedding took place in the Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore on the next day. The guests included ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, ex-King Alfonso of Spain, and over fifty princes of royal blood. The Duke of Spoleto wore the full-dress uniform of an Admiral of the Italian Fleet. Princess

Irene wore a gown of white satin with a long train and ermine mantle. She had a crown of orange-blossom besides her princess's coronet. Monsignor Beccaria, chaplain-in-chief to King Victor, officiated at the ceremony. In the absence of the Duce, Signor Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party, acted as crown notary.



THE BRIDE, PRINCESS IRENE, ENTERING THE CATHEDRAL AT FLORENCE WITH KING GEORGE OF GREECE, HER BROTHER. (A.P.)



PRINCESS IRENE AND THE DUKE OF SPOLETO BEFORE THE ALTAR; WITH THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY, KING GEORGE OF GREECE, AND EX-KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN SEEN IN THE GROUP BEYOND THEM. (Keystone.)



A GROUP OF ROYAL GUESTS: (L. TO R.) THE CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY (HOLDING HAT), PRINCESS NICHOLAS OF GREECE, THE DUCHESS OF KENT, THE DUKE OF KENT, AND EX-KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA (HOLDING HAT). (A.P.)

THE CONQUEST OF DARKNESS: 4000 YEARS OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

"THE STORY OF THE LAMP . . .": By F. W. ROBINS.*

An Appreciation by SIR JOHN SQUIRE.

THERE is not an article of human manufacture or cultivation which has not a varied history behind it, and which is not, consequently, capable of being made the subject of a specialised monograph. Such small things as stamps and coins have given rise, as we know, to large literatures. But (taking some of the articles before me as I write) one has only to think of such titles as "The Story

has been so unjustly neglected, "having regard to the intimate part artificial lighting plays and has played in family, social and even ceremonial life, it is curious how little attention has been given to its history." References in literature are few. "Still more remarkable is the fact that painters and draughtsmen have constantly depicted night life in their times without showing the source of the light without which that night life could not exist. Nor do the artists of the Dutch school, with all their regard for detail in their interior scenes, remember to show the lighting appliances which must have stood in most of the rooms they depicted (save, in one or two instances, a brass candlestick)."

However, all the clearer the field for our author, and he covers it thoroughly, and with a number of illustrations so various and elegant that they will probably set some readers to the collecting of lamps and candlesticks. Even the oil-lamps of our mothers and grandmothers may well become museum-pieces when a sufficiency of them have gone the common way of their globes and chimneys. They were (however grubby their associations in modern minds) a startling innovation

duplex burner came in 1865; incandescent mantles followed; and "the 'perfect' oil-lamp had only been evolved when its obsequies were already being prepared in all parts where the benefits (or otherwise) of up-to-date civilisation were available."

I suppose there are people now who have never used an oil-lamp. But to one of my generation it seems odd to see specimens of the sort of cheap contraptions one used to have on one's bedside table carefully displayed and photographed here with the museum aura already collecting around them. They don't, at a distance, seem so ugly after all, though some of their glass globes were rather fierce. To posterity they will be as romantic as other out-moded articles of use, and take their proper place with the rest of Mr. Robins' long procession—the torches, the stone, shell and saucer lamps, the Greek and Roman lamps, the pottery lamps, the float-wick lamps, the votive lamps. One of the oldest types to linger in our own midst was the link. It will still come out again in London, should we get once more one of the old thick fogs. Mr. Robins, incidentally, refers to the survival of link-extinguishers on houses in Bath, and depicts one of them. He might have come nearer home. There are still sets of them in Berkeley Square, by doorways which gaze across in silent reproach to that elephantine block of offices which has just been taken over by the Air Ministry.

Mr. Robins, I may add, unlike some industrious cataloguers of cases and specimens, is an imaginative man, and to him every candle is invested with a light beyond its own. He notes how the crucial importance of light has made it a prime symbol to all men; darkness is one of the major foes which we have to fight, and a cover for other foes; the devil is "the Prince of Darkness" and angels are "Angels of Light." "Everywhere," he concludes, "light and prayer are linked. . . . What are we to make of all this? Is it just a question of superstition derived from the supposed divinity of the flame—a fire-worship, in short,



MOSTLY OF ECCLESIASTICAL ORIGIN AND MADE OF IRON, COPPER OR BRONZE: TYPES OF PRICKET CANDLESTICKS, POPULAR IN THE MIDDLE AGES, WHICH LASTED IN ENGLAND INTO THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

"As a single candlestick," states the author in the volume reviewed on this page, "it ranged from the simple iron spike surmounting a plain shaft on a flat base or crude feet to elaborate examples decorated with Limoges and other enamels." A fair number of examples are in German museums and church treasures.

of the Matchbox," "A History of Cake," "The Milkjugs of Our Fathers," and "Inkpots Through the Ages" to realise that the field for literary archaeologists is almost illimitable, and the articles countless in whose development we can find sidelights upon the whole evolution of our race. Mr. Robins, in selecting for his theme the vehicles of artificial lighting (with pictures of an extraordinary variety of utensils from all periods and climes), has chosen as his field of study a range of objects, usually small, it is true, but of primary importance to civilisation in all its stages. We are often told that this, that, and the other thing "distinguishes man from the other animals," but there are few things more notable and more momentous in its results than the harnessing of fire for illumination and heat.

"It is," states Mr. Robins, "almost impossible to imagine any human progress having taken place at all without the primal discovery of the means of producing fire at will. Almost every human art and craft depends in some degree on the existence of a fire. Pottery-making, one of the oldest of human activities, was directly associated in the first instance with the domestic hearth. Metallurgy, of course, would have been impossible, and there could have been none of the momentous discoveries of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, including the use of electricity and the internal-combustion engine, or any other modern mechanical contrivance. We should have continued to eat our meat raw, as did early Palæolithic man, and have acquired that food by the use of wood and stone implements. Our wars would have been largely matters of bludgeoning and stone-throwing, varied by short-range shooting with stone-tipped arrows and stabbing with pointed sticks. If we think too much of the last side of the question, however, we may be in danger of obscuring the far bigger balance of benefactions the knowledge of fire-production has given us. One of these—though in some respects, perhaps, not absolutely an unmixed blessing—is artificial lighting and the consequent possibility of turning night, more or less, into day."

And yet—and here sounds the authentic cry of the specialist, who is always astonished that his theme

not so very long ago; they came, they were constantly improved, and they are gradually disappearing from the face of the earth. "The distinguishing features of the modern oil-lamp are the aeration of the flame and the use of the glass chimney." Needless to say, these, like almost everything else, were anticipated by the most universal genius of all time. "Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) . . . discovered the value of an upward draught and to him is due the idea of a metal chimney



HAVING SOME DIRECT RELATIONSHIP TO THE EARLIEST AND MOST PRIMITIVE OF ALL LAMPS, THE CONCH SHELL: A METAL LAMP FOUND BY SIR LEONARD WOOLLEY AT UR OF THE CHALDEES.

Sir Leonard Woolley found lamps at Ur which, in some cases, he dated back to the fourth millennium before Christ, most of them showing some direct relationship to a shell. In some instances an addition was made by way of decoration, an advanced example having a stone head added to give the lamp the appearance of a duck.—[By Permission of the British Museum.]



MODELLED ON THE PRIMITIVE SHELL-LAMP, DATED TO THE TWELFTH-TENTH CENTURIES B.C.—WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN BROUGHT BY PHENICIAN MERCHANTS TO CORNWALL: A SELECTION OF POTTERY LAMPS OF SHELL FORM.

In his interesting chapter on "The Shell and the Lamp" Mr. Robins remarks that, in the "Catalogue of Greek and Roman Lamps in the British Museum," Mr. H. B. Walters refers to the true shell-type lamp as having been dated to as early as the twelfth to tenth centuries B.C., adding that at Tell-el-Hesi in Palestine such lamps have been dated even earlier.

(Reproductions from "The Story of the Lamp"; by Courtesy of the Author and the Publishers, The Oxford University Press.)

above the flame, but it was not until two hundred years or so later that Quinquet, a French apothecary, hit upon the notion of substituting a glass chimney."

Dozens of inventions followed: paraffin was adapted to lamps about 1848, and first caught on in Germany. The

we reach the bright, modern lighting and modern science, hand in hand, both symbolically and practically. . . ."

Yes; as one looks at the contemporary world one is sometimes tempted to wonder whether mankind is, as yet, really worthy of the Electric Light.

whether carried out in a Christian country or the little-changing East? That may be the verdict of the materialist or the extreme anti-ritualist. To the idealist and to those who would fain understand practices which are not their own, there are other aspects. Fire and light are mysterious, control them as we will. They are among the most potent gifts of Providence; without them little of our modern civilisation would be possible. They are almost inseparable from human existence and intimately domesticated.

"Like the wind and life itself, we know not whence the flame comes and whither it goeth—it is the perfect symbol of life, the soul, and human progress. Knowledge, man's greatest distinction, has kept pace with the light: first of all the crude, smoky torch, or the tiny, struggling flicker; then the coarser, brighter flares of lamp and candelabrum, in a world of ill-digested and ill-applied learning, which served but to accentuate the surrounding gloom. Lastly

* "The Story of the Lamp (and the Candle)." By F. W. Robins. Illustrated. (Oxford University Press; 15s.)

"NOT IN VAIN POMP BUT GREAT VIRTUES": RECENT ROYAL OCCASIONS.



AT THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY'S SUMMER SHOW AT CHELSEA: HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY BESIDE A WINNING EXHIBIT.

There were nine entries for Queen Mary's Cup, awarded for a group of cut roses with a frontage of 30 ft., at this year's Summer Show of the National Rose Society, held as usual in the grounds of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. The Cup was won by a fine bank of flowers with a central stand of the coppery-orange "Mrs. Sam McGredy." In the above photograph the royal donor of the cup is seen standing beside the bank of winning roses. (Associated Press.)



TO OFFER THANKSGIVING FOR SAFE RETURN FROM THEIR VISIT TO CANADA AND AMERICA: THE KING AND QUEEN ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Westminster Abbey was filled to its utmost on July 2 when the King and Queen attended morning service on the occasion of the offering of special prayers of thanksgiving for their safe return from their recent visit to Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, the congregation being composed almost entirely of members of the general public. The service was attended also by Lord Salisbury and two members of the Cabinet, Sir Thomas Inskip and Mr. Colville. (Planet.)



GIVEN BY THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF GLAZIERS TO COMMEMORATE THE CORONATION: PART OF THE WINDOW IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL UNVEILED BY THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

On July 3, the day following her return with the Duke by air to London after attending the wedding of the Duke of Spoleto and Princess Irene of Greece in Florence, the Duchess of Kent fulfilled a number of engagements in the historic cathedral city of Winchester. From the Guildhall, where she attended a luncheon given by the governors of the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, she proceeded to the Cathedral, where she unveiled a window designed by Mr. Hugh Easton and given by the Worshipful Company of Glaziers to commemorate the Coronation of the



THE DUCHESS OF KENT AT WINCHESTER: DR. GARBETT GIVING THE BLESSING AT THE OPENING OF A NEW NURSES' HOME AT THE HAMPSHIRE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

King and Queen. The Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Garbett, and the Cathedral clergy and choir, met the Duchess and the Marquess of Carisbrooke, Master of the Glaziers Company, at the west door and conducted them to the window, where Lord Mottistone, the Lord-Lieutenant, then invited the royal visitor to unveil the window, which is a companion window to the American memorial to King George V. Later her Royal Highness opened a new nurses' home at the County Hospital, named after Florence Nightingale, who chose the hospital site. (Keystone.)

A PICTORIAL SURVEY OF RECENT EVENTS: THE LAST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE "PHÉNIX"; AND HOME NEWS.



THE LAST PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN OF THE FRENCH SUBMARINE "PHÉNIX": A VIEW OF THE VESSEL IN CAM-RANH BAY BEFORE HER FATAL DIVE.

The French submarine "Phénix," a vessel of the "Redoutable" class, failed to surface after diving in Cam-Ranh Bay while carrying out exercises with other units of the French Fleet on the Indo-China station on July 15. She carried a crew of 4 officers and 67 men. The submarine was not located and salvage apparatus was not available on the station. The above photograph is probably the last to be taken of the vessel, and shows her in Cam-Ranh Bay. (*Wide World*.)



A PICTURESQUE VILLAGE ACQUIRED FOR THE NATION: A VIEW OF CHIDDINGSTONE, KENT, MOST OF WHICH THE NATIONAL TRUST HAS PURCHASED.

It was recently announced that the National Trust had purchased the greater part of the picturesque village of Chiddingstone, Kent, with covenants over a further six acres. The property consists of an inn and a row of small houses erected in Tudor times. Some of the houses were altered in the seventeenth century and many are timber, framed in oak said to have come from old warships. The village is only eight miles south of Sevenoaks. (*The Times*.)



THE NEW CIVILIAN WALKING-OUT DRESS FOR MILITIAMEN (LEFT) SEEN IN LONDON.

It was recently announced that Militiamen who will be joining their units on July 15 are to receive a suit of battle dress and, in addition, a suit of civilian clothing for walking-out. This will include a dark blue jacket, a pair of grey flannel trousers, two collars made of drab shirting, and a black tie. (*A.P.*)



RODIN'S STATUE OF BALZAC UNVEILED IN PARIS AFTER A FORTY YEARS' DISPUTE.

The statue of Balzac by Rodin, which was first exhibited at the Salon in 1898 and caused an outcry, was unveiled by M. Jean Zay, the Minister for Education, at the corner of the Boulevard Raspail and the Boulevard Montparnasse on July 1. The Société des Gens de Lettres who had ordered it, withdrew the commission, which passed to the sculptor, Falguière. (*Topical*.)



A CONTRAST IN UNIFORM: TERRITORIALS OF 1908 AND 1939 IN THE WIMBLEDON TORCHLIGHT TATTOO.

A torchlight tattoo organised by the Surrey branches of the British Legion was presented at Wimbledon Stadium from June 28 to July 1. The display represented the history of National Service and some 2000 members of voluntary organisations took part in it. Our photograph shows a Territorial in Service dress and another wearing the uniform of 1908. (*Pland*.)



THE FIRST STAGE IN THE ATTEMPT TO SALVAGE THE SUBMARINE "THETIS": THE NEWCASTLE COLLIER "ZELO" AT THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

The Newcastle collier "Zelo," which has been converted into a salvage vessel, left Moelfre Bay, Anglesey, on July 3, with attendant ships, for the scene of the disaster to the submarine "Thetis," which sank in Liverpool Bay on June 1 with the loss of 99 lives. It was announced in the House of Commons on July 3 that H.M. ships "Tedworth," "Leda," "Lena," and "Speedy" would be available to render assistance in the work. The previous attempt to raise the "Thetis" by using



WHERE THE SUBMARINE "THETIS" WILL PROBABLY BE BEACHED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE SALVAGE OPERATIONS: MOELFRE BAY, ANGLESEY.

camels, or pontoons, was unsuccessful owing to the hawsers parting under the strain, and heavier gear has had to be specially obtained for the new effort. The submarine will be lifted by the "Zelo" at each high tide and gradually brought to the shore. It is expected that she will be eventually beached at Moelfre Bay. Portraits of the survivors of the disaster who gave evidence at the inquiry into the loss of the "Thetis" will be found on page 72. (*Photographs by Fox*.)

NEWS FROM TWO CONTINENTS— INCLUDING THE CENTENARY ROYAL SHOW AT WINDSOR, AND AN AMERICAN TORNADO DISASTER.



THE GREAT FLIGHT OF AN AUSTRALIAN FLYING-BOAT: THE "GUBA," WHICH HAS NOW
CROSSED BOTH THE INDIAN AND ATLANTIC OCEANS, AS WELL AS AFRICA.

The American flying-boat "Guba," chartered by the Australian Government, arrived at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, on June 30, after a 3200-mile non-stop flight across the Atlantic from Daccar, Senegal. It will be recalled that the "Guba" had just completed a survey flight across the Indian Ocean from Port Hedland, Western Australia, to Mombasa, Kenya. After refuelling at St. Thomas, the "Guba" flew on to New York. (A.P.)



THE FIRST CIVIL FLYING FIELD TO BE OPENED BY ROYALTY: THE NEW AIR PORT
AT BIRMINGHAM, WHICH THE DUCHESS OF KENT ARRANGED TO INAUGURATE.

The Duchess of Kent arranged to perform the opening ceremony of Birmingham's new air port at Elmdon, on the Coventry Road, to-day, July 8. This has been constructed at a cost of £350,000. It is believed to be the first time that any member of the Royal Family has opened a civil flying ground. Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Kingsley Wood, and Air Marshal C. L. Courtney have also arranged to be present at this function.



THE NEW "MAURETANIA" MAKES HER FIRST VISIT TO NEW YORK: PASSING THE STATUE
OF LIBERTY AT THE END OF HER MAIDEN VOYAGE.

The new Cunard White Star liner "Mauretania" was given a great welcome when she entered New York for the first time on June 24. Her maiden voyage from Liverpool had been made at an average rate of 20.6 knots, though 25 knots is well within her capacity; and from dock to dock her time was 6 days, 19 hours. Sir Percy Bates, Chairman of the Cunard White Star Line, who crossed in the ship, expressed himself as highly pleased with her performance. (Keystone.)



THE DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF THE TORNADO IN MINNESOTA: AN ARMOURY
WHICH WAS WRECKED, THE OCCUPANTS NARROWLY ESCAPING DEATH.

Ten deaths and many casualties were caused by a tornado which swept Anoka, Osseo, Maplegrove, and other towns near Minneapolis in Minnesota, on June 18. The tornado cut a path two blocks wide and between two and three miles long through the towns, levelling dozens of buildings. Heavy rain accompanied it. National Guardsmen had to be sent to the afflicted areas to help maintain order and extricate the dead and injured from wrecked buildings. (Planet.)



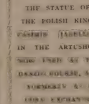
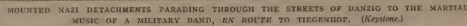
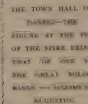
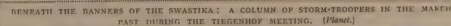
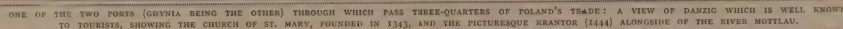
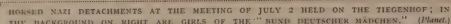
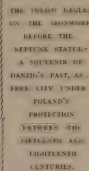
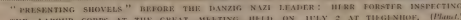
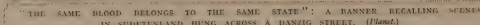
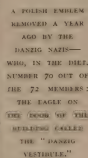
PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENTENARY SHOW OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT
WINDSOR: HORSES BEING LED TO THE EXHIBITION STANDS PAST WINDSOR CASTLE.

The centenary show of the Royal Agricultural Society, which opened on July 4 in Windsor Great Park, is the largest agricultural show ever held in this country. Covering 120 acres, on which 4000 tons of timber have been used for stands and sheds, it illustrates a century of farming progress. Final entries of livestock totalled 4548, compared with 4014 in the Windsor Show of 1889, and 2958 at Cardiff last year. Among them are 32 animals entered by the King from the



THE CENTENARY ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW ATTAINS A RECORD IN EXTENT:
A GENERAL VIEW OF THE HUGE EXPANSE OF SHEDS AND STANDS.

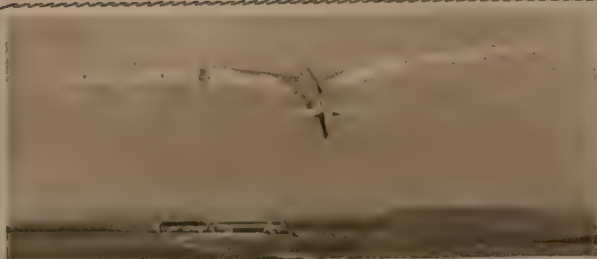
royal farms at Windsor, Sandringham, and Stoke Climsland, Cornwall. The King and Queen arranged to visit the Show on July 5 and again on July 7, when it was understood they would be accompanied by Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret. Queen Mary arranged to attend on July 6. Among the 430 stands is one erected by the Ministry of Labour showing the services which the Ministry provides for farmers, and in co-ordinating labour. (Photos.: Fox and N.A.P.)



Danzig for long has been one of the "danger spots of Europe, and on more than one occasion it has seemed that the danger could no longer be tided over. But such speeches as that on July 2 of the Free City's Nazi Gauleiter, Herr Forster, when he declared, at the meeting illustrated above, that "Danzigers and all Germans in Great Germany have drawn the conclusion that there is nothing for it but to accept the standpoint of force adopted by Britain and her allies," do not materially help in the finding of a peaceful solution.

PEOPLE AND OCCASIONS IN THE PUBLIC EYE:

PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS OF THE WEEK.



THE NEW ENGLISH ALTITUDE RECORD FOR GLIDERS: THE PLANE IN WHICH THE RECORD WAS MADE (LEFT); AND THE PILOT, MR. P. A. WILLS.
Mr. P. A. Wills created a new British height gliding record on July 1, when he climbed to 14,200 ft. through storm-clouds from the London Gliding Club's ground at Dunstable. He entered a huge thunder-cloud, and at one point he was rising at over 1000 ft. a minute. He used a German glider. The world altitude gliding record is 22,430 ft., gained in Germany, last year.



PRINCESS ELIZABETH IN HER REGULATION BATHING SUIT, READY FOR A SWIMMING EVENT IN THE BATH CLUB ANNUAL COMPETITIONS.



SIR GEORGE M. BROWN.
Died on June 28; aged seventy-four. Was European General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway from 1910 to 1936, having entered the service of the company in 1887. Was Assistant Director-General of Movements and Railways, War Office, during the Great War.



LORD MOUNT TEMPLE.
Minister of Transport, 1924-29, when he secured legislation for road construction and improvement, and for the provision of cheap electricity. Died July 3; aged seventy-one. Had previously held a number of lesser Government offices and was for a time a Unionist Whip.



SIR HENRY STUART-JONES.
Died on June 29; aged seventy-two. Principal of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, from 1927 to 1934, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wales, 1929-31. A distinguished classical scholar and historian. Director of the British School at Rome, 1903-5.



PRINCESS MARGARET; WHO EXHIBITED UNUSUAL PROFICIENCY FOR HER AGE IN THE BATH CLUB ANNUAL SWIMMING COMPETITIONS.



A WITNESS IN THE "THETIS" ENQUIRY: CAPTAIN ORAM, THE SENIOR SURVIVOR.

The tribunal set up to enquire into the loss of H.M. Submarine "Thetis" sat for the first time on July 3 under the Presidency of Mr. Justice Bucknill. The Attorney-General and Captain Oram, senior of the four survivors who escaped by means of the Davis escape apparatus, told the full story from the time the submarine started her dive in Liverpool Bay to the time



THE LAST TWO TO ESCAPE FROM THE "THETIS": LEADING-STOKER ARNOLD AND MR. F. SHAW IN LONDON FOR THE ENQUIRY.

when her stern was brought for a while to the surface. Captain Oram spoke in terms of warm praise of the gallantry and the cheerfulness of the men imprisoned in the "Thetis," and his account was itself a wonderful tribute to the heroic conduct of volunteers for various hazardous undertakings, and in particular to Lieut. Woods, who gave evidence on July 4.



LIEUTENANT WOODS, ONE OF THE HEROES OF THE "THETIS," WHO GAVE EVIDENCE.



A WARNING TO GERMANY: LORD HALIFAX LEAVING GROSVENOR HOUSE AFTER HIS MOMENTOUS SPEECH; WITH LADY HALIFAX ON THE LEFT.

On June 29 Lord Halifax, the Foreign Minister, attended the annual dinner of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and in his speech addressed a warning to Germany. He declared that British policy rested on twin foundations of purpose. One was the determination to resist force. The other was our recognition of the world's desire to get on with the constructive work of building peace.



AN ASSISTANT WHIP APPOINTED TO BE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL: LIEUT.-COLONEL J. A. HERBERT, M.P., AND LADY HERBERT.

The appointment of Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Herbert, who has been Conservative Member of Parliament for Monmouth since 1934 and an Assistant Whip (unpaid) since 1937, to be Governor of Bengal in succession to Sir John Woodward, who is due to relinquish the Governorship in November, was announced on June 30. Before her marriage Lady Herbert was Lady Mary Fox-Strangways, daughter of the Earl of Ilchester.



A PHOTOGRAPH OF POIGNANTLY DRAMATIC INTEREST IN VIEW OF THE EVIDENCE GIVEN AT THE PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE "THETIS": BOW TORPEDO-TUBES IN A BRITISH SUBMARINE.

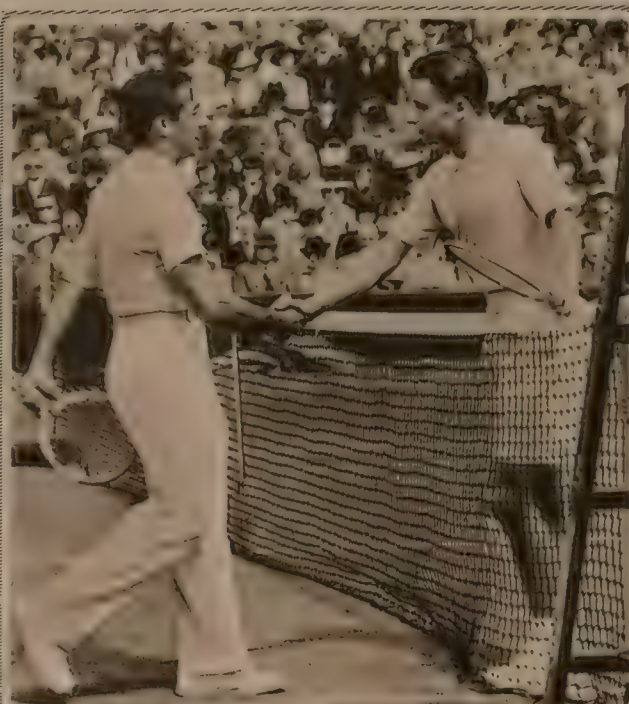
It will be recalled that Mr. Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that the sinking of the "Thetis" was caused by the flooding of the two forward compartments of the vessel through one of the bow torpedo-tubes, similar to those seen on this page. The Attorney-General, Sir Donald Somervell, who represented the Admiralty, said, on the first day of the Inquiry, that Lieut. Woods (the torpedo officer) had noticed that on the "trim chit" torpedo tubes 5 and 6 appeared as full, adding that when the submarine was slow in getting down he decided to see for himself. From the test cock of No. 6, said Sir Donald, there was a small trickle, presumably indicating

that the tube might be half-full; from No. 5 none. Lieut. Woods then went to the control room and asked if there was any probability of the tubes being flooded. He was sent to find out whether Nos. 5 and 6 were closed, because, although they appeared as full on the "trim chit," it was doubtful if they had actually been filled. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were all empty. "I commenced to open No. 5," said Lieut. Woods; "it showed no sign of air or water. I began to move the lever operating the rear door." With the final movement water issued from the tube, and "before I could take any action," he added, "the door was flung back and a large volume of water began to flow in."

MEN AND WOMEN IN THE RUNNING FOR WIMBLEDON TITLES: SEMI-FINALISTS—AND THEIR "VICTIMS."



A YUGOSLAVIAN SEMI-FINALIST IN THE MEN'S SINGLES AT WIMBLEDON: F. PUNCEC, WHO MET R. L. RIGGS, OF AMERICA.



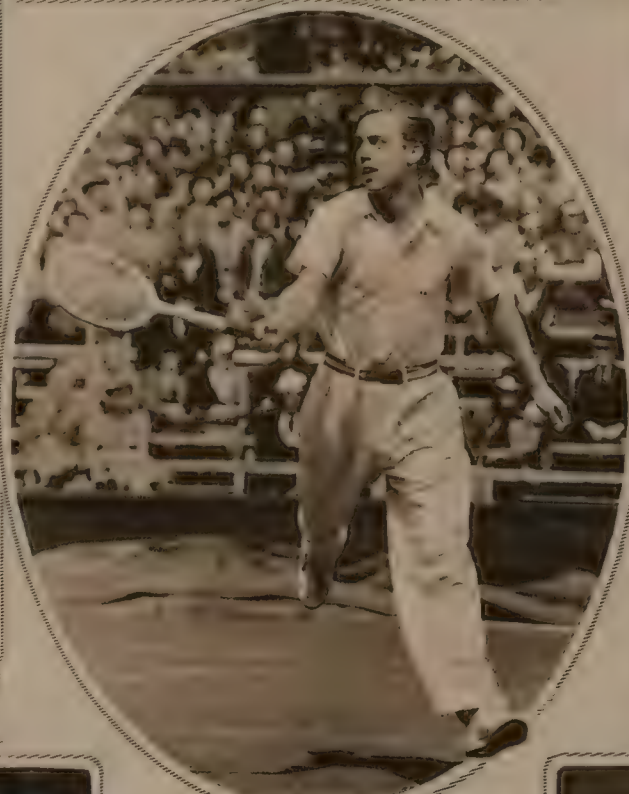
H. W. AUSTIN (RIGHT), ENGLAND'S STRONGEST REPRESENTATIVE, SHAKING HANDS WITH THE AMERICAN, E. T. COOKE, WHO BEAT HIM WITH APPARENT EASE.



ROBERT RIGGS, THE FORMIDABLE AMERICAN WHO GOT INTO THE SEMI-FINAL ROUND BY DEFEATING GHASU MOHAMMED, OF INDIA.



MRS. SPERLING, THE DANISH PLAYER, WHO ENTERED THE SEMI-FINALS BY DEFEATING MISS HARDWICK (G. BRITAIN).



A GERMAN SEMI-FINALIST: HENNER HENKEL, WHO REACHED THIS POSITION BY DEFEATING F. KUKULJEVIC (YUGOSLAVIA).



MRS. FABYAN, THE AMERICAN PLAYER WHO DEFEATED MADAME MATHIEU (FRANCE) IN THE QUARTER-FINALS BY 6-4, 6-2.



MISS MARBLE (U.S.A.; LEFT) SHAKING HANDS WITH MISS JEDRZEJOWSKA, AFTER DEFEATING HER IN THE QUARTER-FINALS.

AT Wimbledon, a major sensation was provided by E. T. Cooke's easy defeat of H. W. Austin, England's Number 1 "seed" and favourite for the title, in the fifth round of the men's singles championship, the score being 6-3, 6-0, 6-1. Another American victory in the same round was that of Robert Riggs over Ghaus Mohammed, champion of India. The German player, H. Henkel, beat K. F. Kukuljevic (Yugoslavia) by 6-1, 6-3, 6-2; but another Yugoslavian player, F. Puncce, defeated the American E. Smith. Of the ladies, Miss M. E. Lumb, of England, was beaten by Miss Helen Jacobs, of America; Mrs. Little, twice champion, before she was married, lost to Mrs. Fabyan, also of America. Thus, of the English players, only Miss Stammers and Miss Hardwick survived in the last eight. In the quarter-finals Miss Stammers thrilled her English supporters by beating Miss Jacobs 6-2, 6-2. In the same round Miss Marble beat Miss Jedrzejowska by 6-1, 6-4, and Mrs. Fabyan beat Mme. Mathieu, 6-4, 6-2. The other English player, Miss Hardwick, was beaten by Mrs. Sperling.



MISS STAMMERS (LEFT), WHO SCORED A BRILLIANT VICTORY FOR GREAT BRITAIN OVER MISS HELEN JACOBS (RIGHT), BY 6-2, 6-2.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MOTIVES for

travel in the East have changed since Kipling's Victorian warrior pined for it as a place where "there ain't no Ten Commandments, and a man can raise a thirst." Another notable difference between then and now is that the modern traveller is not invariably a man. Both these innovations are exemplified in "EASTERN VISAS." By Audrey Harris. With 69 Photographs by the Author (Collins; 12s. 6d.). This work has the well-merited distinction of being recommended by the Book Society. In its freshness and spontaneity, charm of style and width of interest, it is one of the most beguiling "wander" books I have come across for a long time. It is all the better, perhaps, because Miss Harris did not start with the intention of writing a book, and she is exceedingly modest about her own abilities—unduly so, I think her readers will agree.

Her book, she points out, "is not meant for Olympians of travel, or for blasé critics," and she found that the writing of it needed greater courage than all the difficult moments of the journey rolled into one. That is saying much when one recalls, for example, the occasion when a car from which she had just alighted rolled backwards down an Afghan hill and turned turtle among huge boulders. Explaining her reasons for undertaking the journey, she writes: "I went because I am nomadic by temperament, because I had always been drawn to China, and an indulgent father generously made it possible to go there, and, above all, because I had the conviction that I could not begin to understand life or form any satisfactory philosophy for the living of it with only the knowledge of the adolescent and materialised West. This is not an account of dangerous adventures, exploration or political investigation. . . . I have no illusions that I can create a piece of literature or supply new information or thrills. . . . I accepted to add yet another book to this over-booked and under-lived world because most travel books are written by exceptional people making exceptional journeys, beyond the scope of ordinary people. I am an ordinary person, and, having gained so much from my wander in the East, I would like to encourage others to go there if they can as simply as they would travel in Europe. It is no more difficult—in fact, it is easier, I think, because Orientals are kinder and better mannered."

Miss Harris set out alone (though on certain stages male escort was obligatory), and she accomplished an itinerary which puts the old Grand Tour completely in the shade. Crossing Asia, from Moscow, by the Trans-Siberian Railway, she went first to Korea; then to Japan; across to Peking; through Manchukuo to Jehol; thence to Hankow, and along the gorges of the Yangtse into Szechuan, China's farthest west. Then came a digression to Angkor, Java, Bali, and Malaya. After that we find her in India, criticising the New Delhi architecture, and enjoying Viceregal hospitality at Simla. Later she visited Nepal, Tibet and Kashmir, traversed the Khyber Pass into Afghanistan, and crossed the Oxus into a region known to few British subjects. The last chapter brings her back by train from Termez to Moscow, where—after a tussle to obtain sleeping room at an hotel—she suddenly found it welcome to think, "The day after to-morrow I shall be home." The whole journey, we are told, took nearly a year and a half, but the precise period it covered is a little vague, as the author's letters home, included in her narrative, range in date between 1932 and 1938. Perhaps I have missed some incidental explanation on this point.

Miss Harris is an adept at character-sketches, and wherever she goes calls up a vivid picture of people and places. Particularly interesting just now are her critical opinions of Japan and the Japanese, and her comments on Chinese philosophy and the Oriental attitude to Christianity. Among her best descriptions of landscape is a passage on the Yangtse gorges, through which the great river whirls in titanic fury: "I have heard the Gorges," she writes, "compared to the Norwegian fiords, but I think this comparison gives a completely wrong impression. Maybe the great cliff walls have something akin, but the spirit is totally different. In the fiords there is a brooding impersonal peace where still reflections passively mirror life, while here is a drama dynamic and ruthless. These cliffs confine a seething, turgid torrent creating and

By CHARLES E. BYLES.

destroying humanity itself. There is something alive about the waters of the Great River pouring through the Gorges—a personal spirit, a dragon moving with turbulent convulsions over the rocky vertebrae of its sinuous spine. It is impossible not to believe with the Chinese that its waters are possessed. . . . Turner ought to have painted the Gorges."

Although Miss Harris saw something of warfare in China (a few years ago) and visited a temple turned into



AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY MADE DURING THE LATEST EXCAVATIONS OF THE ZOSER MONUMENTS IN SAKKARA: THE CHARMING HEAD OF A YOUNG GIRL, FROM HER PROFILE APPARENTLY OF THE THIRD DYNASTY (c. 3000 B.C.), IN STUCCOED AND PAINTED WOOD—A FEATURE BEING HER EAR-RINGS, WHICH ARE PAINTED BLACK.



STATUETTES OF THE FIFTH DYNASTY DISCOVERED IN THE SAND AT THE BASE OF THE STEP PYRAMID, HAVING BEEN ABANDONED THERE BY ROBBERS OF A MUCH LATER DATE: (LEFT) A PAIR PORTRAYING THE SAME PERSON, WITH EYES, EYEBROWS, HEAD AND NAILS BEARING TRACES OF COLOUR, AND SKIN REPRESENTED BY GRANITE (c. 17 IN. HIGH); AND (RIGHT) A STATUETTE OF BLACK GRANITE (c. 13 IN. HIGH) WHICH BEARS THE NAME OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCRIBES OF THE TEXTILE FABRICS, HER-EN-KAW.

The objects illustrated above, and other important finds, were discovered this year by M. Lauer, architect at the Sakkara Department of Antiquities, in the course of clearing the great court measuring 196 yards by 109 yards on the south of the Step Pyramid. The Step Pyramid, some 16 miles south of Cairo, is the tomb of Zoser (d. c. 3000 B.C.), one of the greatest of the early Pharaohs, and probably founder of the third dynasty, and is the work of his famous architect and Prime Minister, Imhotep. The three little granite statuettes of the fifth dynasty were found at the foot of the pyramid where the casing had been exploited by quarrymen in recent times, and had been abandoned there by robbers who stole them from their original burial-place.

a hospital and full of wounded men, it was not her purpose to discuss the Japanese invasion. Noteworthy commentaries thereon are provided in two other important books, which, unlike hers, are primarily concerned with international politics. The latest and most comprehensive view of the Eastern scene is presented by a journalist of long and wide experience, with a strong sense of humour, in his new book, "INSIDE ASIA." By John Gunther, author of "Inside Europe" (Hamish Hamilton; 12s. 6d.). There are no illustrations, but a very useful feature is a two-colour folding map of the whole Asiatic continent, with the

Dutch East Indies and

parts of Eastern Africa, accompanied by pithy descriptive notes on the various States and races. Indicating briefly the general scope of his work, the author writes: "This book has been over two years in the making, and is both a reporter's job and a kind of political guide. I travelled around the world, about 30,000 miles by steamship, railway, aeroplane, and motor-car. In each country I saw most of the leading political personalities. Previously I had been to the Near East four times, as a correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*."

Mr. Gunther's volume is very valuable as explaining the inter-relation of East and West, and the significance of current events in China both for Europe and America. "This war," he writes, "is of the greatest consequence to us in the West. In April 1939 it seemed that Europe too would be defaced by warfare. *It is the same war.* Japan, Germany, Italy are allies. . . . Asia . . . is inextricably dovetailed with the rest of the world. Problems of the Pacific involve the United States acutely. The Soviet Union is closely associated with Asiatic problems, and so is France. What is happening in China concerns everyone in Europe, just as what is happening in Albania and Poland concerns Japan. And Great Britain, as everyone knows, is the greatest Asiatic power. . . . *Inside Asia* begins with Japan and then for at least half its course follows the path of Japanese policy. After Japan we visit Manchukuo . . . touch on Asiatic Russia briefly, proceed to China with its inundation of peoples and problems; progress downward to the Philippines, Malaya, and Siam; turn westward to the gigantic complex of India, its peoples, rulers, and frontiers; inspect Iran, Iraq and the Middle East; and conclude in the Near East and Palestine."

British readers will be especially interested in Mr. Gunther's chapters on India, Singapore, the Arab world, and Palestine. Another attraction in the book is his portraiture of leading personalities, such as Chiang Kai-shek and his wife; the Soong family (to which she belongs); President Quezon of the Philippines; Mr. Gandhi, the Aga Khan, the Shah of Iran, and the Emperor "Kang Teh" of Manchukuo, formerly Emperor of China. After his reference to the Emperor, Mr. Gunther adds a humorous footnote: "The present writer was somewhat horrified to discover that his own name, which the Chinese pronounce 'Guan-teh,' was best rendered in Chinese by the characters 'Kang Teh.' This puts the writer in a class above his friend, Peter Fleming, who in Chinese merely becomes 'Learned Engraver-on-Stone.'"



Not only this happy allusion to a well-known confrère, but also Mr. Gunther's discussion of Japan's reasons for waging war on China without declaration, is one of many points of contact between his book and another, which does not range so far afield, being restricted to the Sino-Japanese conflict—namely, "SPECIAL UNDECLARED WAR." By Frank Oliver. With an Introduction by Peter Fleming. With 16 Illustrations and Map (Cape; 12s. 6d.). Mr. Fleming finds the straightforward style of this work a refreshing change from the sort of book that begins: "I remember the night of May 31 very vividly. A few of us were dining together in a little chop-house off the Strand, famed for its cabbage, when . . ." and so on and so on. "It is the great virtue of Mr. Oliver's book," says Mr. Fleming, "that, though he writes as an eye-witness on the spot, he abjures the subjective manner. He is concerned with the world's destinies to the exclusion of his own; the result is a full, graphic, and very remarkable dossier of Japan's invasion of China and the events which led up to it. . . . Mr. Oliver strives doggedly after impartiality, chalking up black marks against the Chinese wherever they give him a chance. This is not very often, for he sticks to the facts and the facts damn Japan."

Mr. Oliver himself declares, and vindicates, his own pro-Chinese attitude with still greater emphasis. "While I have friends on both sides in this senseless war," he writes, "it must be confessed that, generally speaking, I like the Chinese people much better than the Japanese people, perhaps because I know the Chinese so much better. At the same time, I think this is an unprejudiced book and objective. So that what is written here shall mislead nobody, I would like to say that I remain convinced that

(Continued on page 88.)

A UNIQUE SKULL OF NEANDERTHAL MAN DISCOVERED IN A CAVE AT MOUNT CIRCEO.

A FIND WHICH FILLS IN CERTAIN BLANKS IN OUR KNOWLEDGE OF EARLY MAN IN EUROPE AND WHOSE IMPORTANCE IS DUE TO THE EXCELLENT PRESERVATION OF THE SKULL AND THE LOCALE, WHICH ENABLES IT TO BE DATED BETWEEN 70,000 AND 130,000 YEARS AGO.

By DR. ALBERTO CARLO BLANC, Professor at the Geological Institute of the University of Pisa and co-discoverer with the Abbé Breuil of a Neanderthal type of skull at Saccopastore in 1935. With an introduction by Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S. (See Illustrations on pages 77, 78 and 79.)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY SIR ARTHUR KEITH, F.R.S.

IT is pleasant in these unsettled times to turn to a matter in which there is still free international co-operation and exchange. Dr. A. C. Blanc has made a very important addition to our knowledge of Early Man in Europe, and no one will rejoice over his success more than his English colleagues, by whom he is highly esteemed.

When in February of the present year Dr. Blanc got his first glimpse of the interior of the cave in which the remains of Fossil Man of Mount Circeo lay—Mount Circeo, the legendary home of the Circe of Ulysses—he must have had much the same feelings as came to the late Mr. Howard Carter on Feb. 7, 1923, when he obtained his first glimpse within the tomb of Tutankhamen and saw that it was in its virgin state. The Egyptian tomb was closed about 1300 B.C.; that at Mount Circeo was shut down well-nigh 100,000 years ago—certainly more than 70,000 years since. When we compare the poverty of the contents of the prehistoric cave in Italy with the rich splendour that surrounded Tutankhamen in Egypt, we have before us a realisation in the concrete of life as it was led in Mousterian times and as it became in Egypt during the XVIIIth dynasty.



THE SITE OF THE CAVE IN WHICH DR. A. C. BLANC FOUND THE THIRD NEANDERTHAL SKULL TO BE DISCOVERED IN ITALY: A SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF MOUNT CIRCEO IN RELATION TO ROME AND NAPLES.

beasts on which he fed lay scattered on the floor—just as they were left well-nigh 100,000 years ago.

Not only have man's means of living changed; man himself has been transformed. One glance, even to an inexperienced eye, will show how much of the ape still clung to the skull of this example of the extinct Neanderthal type of man. The type is not new to us; already two very similar skulls have been found—one by the present discoverer when he was in the company of the most distinguished of prehistorians—l'Abbé Breuil. The Mount Circeo man might well be first cousin to the Gibraltar woman—the first of all the Neanderthals to be unearthed.

Dr. Blanc's discovery helps us to fill in certain blanks in our knowledge of Early Man in Europe. There is a famous cave on the Mediterranean, near Mentone—the Grotte des Enfants. Forty years ago it was scientifically excavated by the leading archaeologists of France. It was filled with strata amounting to 33 ft. in depth—many of them containing burials. The people buried there were of the Cromagnon type—the first representatives of the inhabitants of modern Europe. The deepest and oldest stratum of all was the most interesting. This stratum was laid down in the time of the warm fauna, and the implements it contained were of the Mousterian culture. But, alas! it had

Dr. Blanc claims that his discovery is unique. It is. Hitherto we have had to disentangle broken and crushed bones from the hard, matted and deep deposits of caves; at Mount Circeo the fossil remains of a man and of the

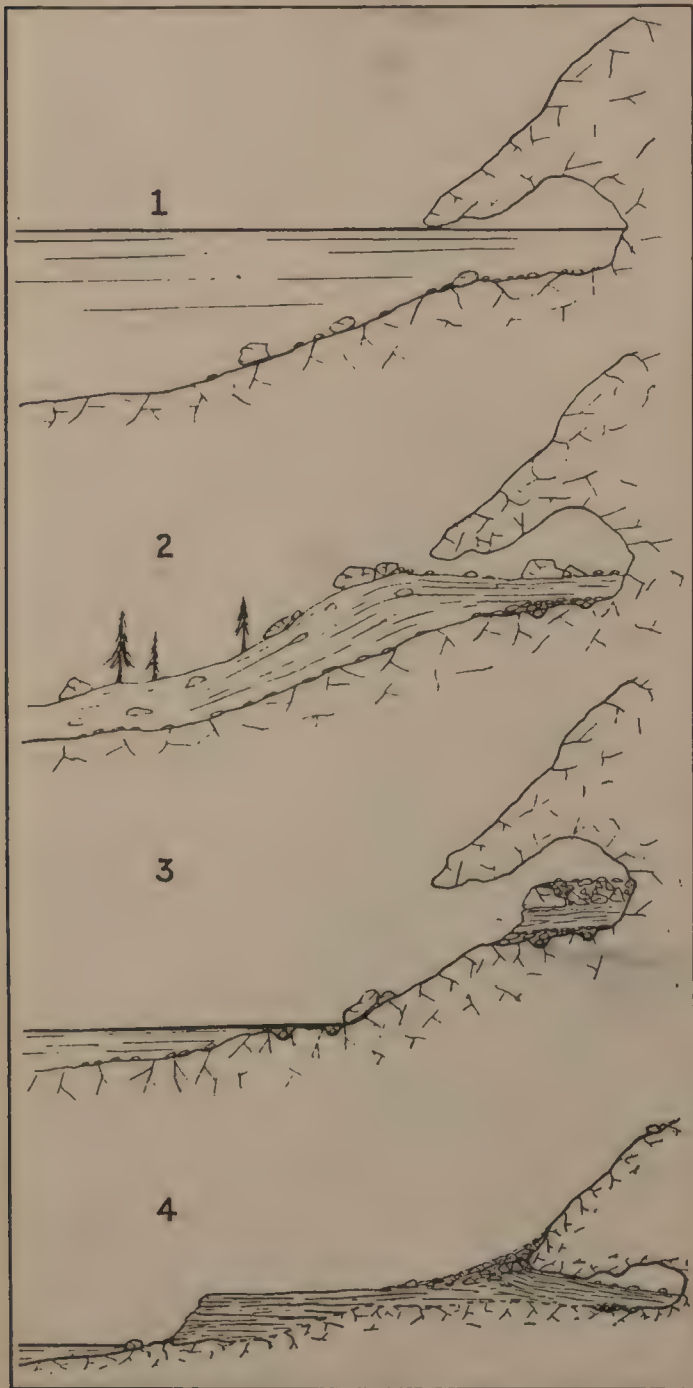
preserved no fossil bones of the men of that time and culture. There can be no doubt that the remains found by Dr. Blanc in the Mount Circeo cave are contemporary with the bottom layer of the Grotte des Enfants. He has given us the man we were in search of.

THE FOSSIL MAN OF MOUNT CIRCEO.

BASED ON AN ARTICLE BY DR. A. C. BLANC.

IN a new cave at San Felice Circeo, the entrance of which had been discovered the day before by its owner, Mr. A. Guattari, Dr. A. C. Blanc, of the University of Pisa, discovered, on Feb. 25, 1939, a fossil skull of *Homo neanderthalensis*. San Felice is a village situated at the foot of Mount Circeo, about 62 miles south of Rome, where legend places the meeting of Ulysses and the enchantress Circe, a peak of liassic limestone at the extreme south of the former Pontine marshes, now a fertile and densely inhabited land. Dr. Blanc had in recent years already studied a series of 31 caves at Mount Circeo, and had found that many of them had been inhabited by prehistoric Man. The evidence consisted of palæolithic industries of the Mousterian and Middle Aurignacian types.

The discovery of the Neanderthal skull in the Guattari Cave is of considerable significance both from a geological and palæo-anthropological standpoint. The Guattari Cave, which is located at about 26 ft. above sea-level, was formerly a sea-cave (during the last inter-glacial period), as were all the other caves of Mount Circeo described by Dr. Blanc. When, during the last Glaciation, the level of the Mediterranean sank to about 328 ft. below its present level, the littoral caves emerged and Mousterian Man came to inhabit them and to light his fire on the dried-up beaches. The accumulation of deposits in most of the caves continued during the whole Glaciation, and Upper Palæolithic Man replaced the former inhabitants just as the "cold" fauna with *Capra ibex* and *Arctomys marmota* replaced the "warm" *Elephas antiquus*, *Hippopotamus*, etc. The Guattari Cave



THE FACTORS WHICH ENABLE THE FOSSIL REMAINS FOUND IN THE GUATTARI CAVE AT MOUNT CIRCEO TO BE DATED FROM BETWEEN 70,000 AND 130,000 YEARS AGO: A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE CAVE AT FOUR PERIODS.

The conditions in which the Neanderthal skull was found at Mount Circeo are exceptional, for the entrance to the Guattari cave where the discovery was made provides evidence of having become blocked in Mousterian times, leaving the floor within uncovered and the contents untouched until the present day. It could not have been blocked up before the last inter-glacial period (130,000 years ago), since the cave was then below sea-level, nor later than the second exacerbation of the last Glaciation (70,000 years ago), which exterminated the "warm" pleistocene fauna in the Mediterranean region, for bones of this fauna are present in the cave. [Reproduced from the bulletin of the Royal Geographical Society of Italy.]



NEANDERTHAL MAN AS HE PROBABLY APPEARED IN LIFE: DETAIL OF A RECONSTRUCTION IN THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, U.S.A., WHICH MAKES AN INTERESTING COMPARISON WITH THE SKULL ILLUSTRATED ON THE FACING PAGE.



ONE OF THE MANY CAVES AT MOUNT CIRCEO, THE LEGENDARY MEETING-PLACE OF ULYSSES AND CIRCE, WHERE THE SKULL OF NEANDERTHAL MAN WAS FOUND: A VIEW FROM THE "CAVE OF CIRCE THE ENCHANTRESS," NOW INVADDED BY THE SEA.

was an exception. Its entrance was closed by the external accumulation of fallen material in Mousterian times, and the floor within was left uncovered and untouched—just as the last inhabitants had left it. This is a unique condition for a Mousterian cave.

[Continued opposite.]

THE "MAN OF MOUNT CIRCEO": THE BEST-PRESERVED NEANDERTHAL SKULL.

REPRODUCTIONS BY COURTESY OF DR. A. C. BLANC.



A SKULL HIDDEN FOR MORE THAN 70,000 YEARS AND ONE WHICH, EVEN TO AN INEXPERT EYE, REVEALS APE-LIKE CHARACTERISTICS: A VIEW OF THE LEFT SIDE OF THE MOUNT CIRCEO FOSSIL SHOWING THE CORALLINE CONCRETIONS WITH WHICH IT IS PARTLY COVERED. (SIZE OF SKULL: LENGTH, 8'031 IN., AND WIDTH, 6'1028 IN.)

Continued.

The floor is literally covered with fossil bones, antlers, skulls of *Bos*, *Equus*, *Cervus*, *Hyæna*, etc., which are covered only by a thin film of calcareous matter, which often assumes a coralline appearance. Many of the bones have been flaked by Man. In an inner chamber, a skull of *Homo neanderthalensis*, lay on the surface, among a few stones which appear to have been disposed in a circle. Under the skull there were bones of *Equus*, *Bos*, *Cervus*, and *Sus*, some intentionally flaked. The skull is nearly complete, and is perhaps the best-preserved Neanderthal skull which has been found up to now. Death appears to have been caused by a powerful blow in the right temporal region, which has broken part of the right supraorbital torus. The base of the skull has been opened extensively, and all the posterior part of the occipital foramen has been thus destroyed. The skull is very large, almost equalling the famous skull of La Chapelle aux Saints, to which it has

[Continued opposite.]



A TRAGEDY OF MOUSTERIAN TIMES: A FRONT VIEW OF THE MOUNT CIRCEO SKULL SHOWING THE RIGHT ORBIT WHICH WAS BROKEN BY A HEAVY BLOW DELIVERED MORE THAN 70,000 YEARS AGO.

morphological resemblances. The mandible has also been found. The excavations, which were set on foot at once by Dr. Blanc, have yielded implements of the Mousterian industry and remains of the "warm" pleistocene fauna. The interest of the find is increased by the fact that the blockage of the entrance to the cave can be fixed or dated by its relationship to the oscillations of the sea-level during the Ice Age. The cave cannot have been blocked before the last inter-glacial (130,000 years, according to Milankovitch's radiation curve) for the cave was then invaded by the sea, nor can the date be later than the second exacerbation of the last Glaciation (some 70,000 years according to Milankovitch's curve), which exterminated the "warm" pleistocene fauna in Italy and in all the Mediterranean regions. The fossil remains of the "warm" fauna are present in the Guattari Cave, in company with the Neanderthal skull.

A PREHISTORIC TOMB: THE CAVE DISCOVERED INTACT AT MOUNT CIRCEO.

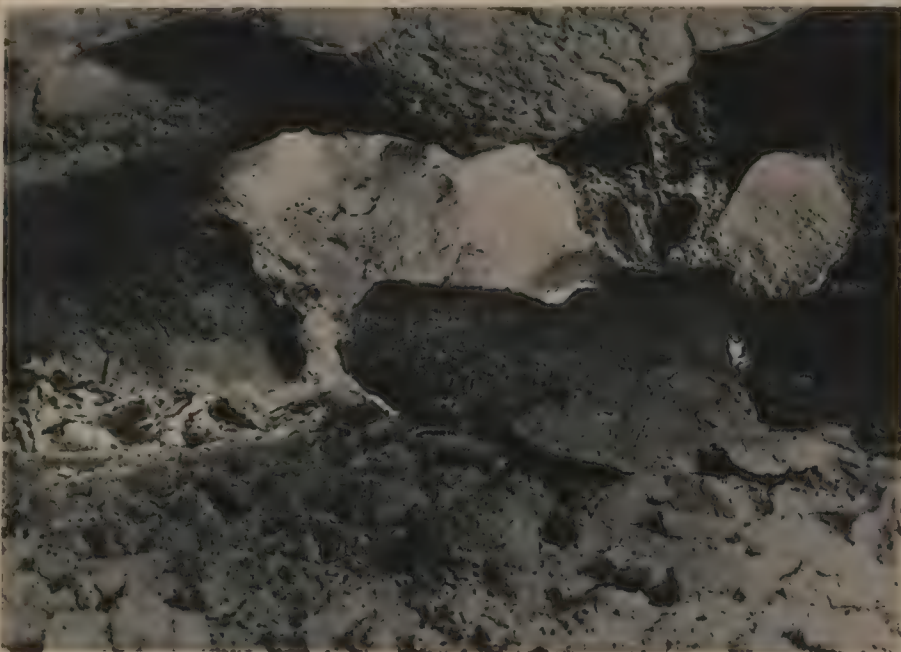
REPRODUCTIONS BY COURTESY OF DR. A. C. BLANC.



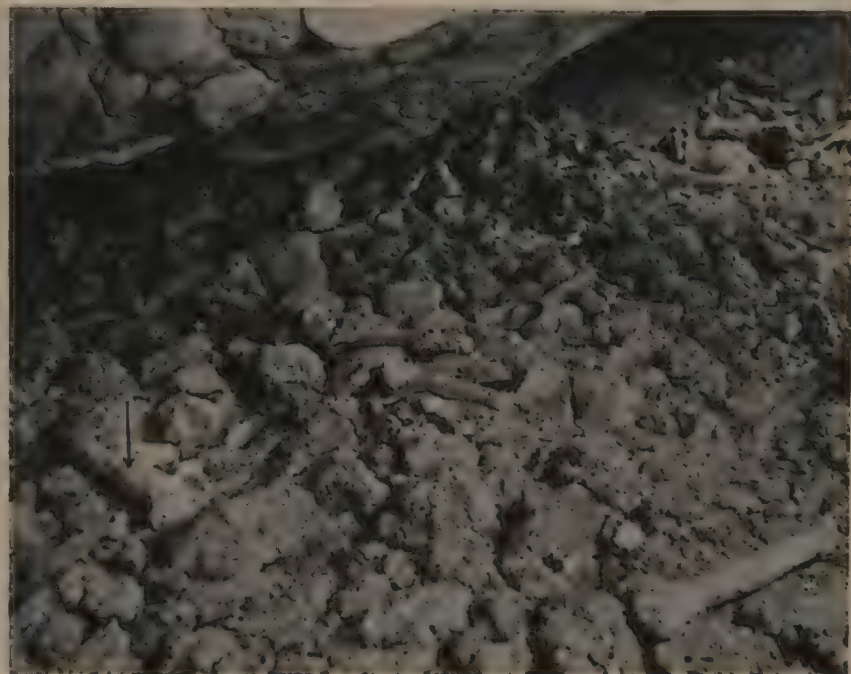
THE ENTRANCE TO THE TOMB OF THE "MAN OF MOUNT CIRCEO": A VIEW OF THE RECENTLY DISCOVERED GUATTARI CAVE AT SAN FELICE CIRCEO IN WHICH DR. BLANC FOUND MOUSTERIAN REMAINS.



ENTERING THE GUATTARI CAVE THROUGH ITS NARROW OPENING: DR. BLANC AT THE SCENE OF HIS DISCOVERY OF A NEANDERTHAL SKULL DESCRIBED AS UNIQUE ON ACCOUNT OF ITS STATE OF PRESERVATION.



THE "CHAMBER OF THE HYENA": A CORNER IN THE GUATTARI CAVE WITH MANY BONES COVERED WITH CORALLINE CONCRETIONS LYING ON THE FLOOR, PROVIDING EVIDENCE AS TO WHEN THE ENTRANCE BECAME BLOCKED.



"TREASURES" OF A PREHISTORIC TOMB: BONES, ANTLERS AND OTHER FOSSILISED REMAINS ON THE FLOOR OF THE CAVE; SHOWING, IN THE FOREGROUND, AN ANTLER OF CERVUS ELAPHUS (INDICATED BY AN ARROW).



WHERE THE NEANDERTHAL SKULL LAY UNTOUCHED FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS: THE CIRCLE OF STONES IN WHICH IT WAS FOUND BY DR. BLANC IN THE POSITION INDICATED BY AN ARROW.



IN THE "CHAMBER OF THE SKULL": BONES LYING JUST AS MOUSTERIAN MAN LEFT THEM AND A HORIZONTAL BAND ON THE WALL INDICATING A LONG PERIOD OF FLOODING BY WATERS OF A NEARBY POOL.

A description of Dr. A. C. Blanc's discovery of the third Neanderthal skull to be found in Italy appears on page 76. In an introductory note Sir Arthur Keith refers to the excavations made at the Grotte des Enfants, near Mentone, which revealed traces of Mousterian culture without, however, providing any evidence as to the type of man who dwelt there, and says of Dr. Blanc's unique find of a well-preserved skull: "He has given us the man we were in search of." He also makes a comparison

between the opening of the tomb of Tutankhamen and that of the Neanderthal Man—the Guattari cave which had remained shut off from the world for over 70,000 years, preserving intact the fossil remains of man and beast of Mousterian times. Dr. Blanc had previously explored many of the caves at Mount Circeo, some of which had been inhabited by prehistoric Man during the last glaciation, when the sea-level was lower. Unfortunately, in post-glacial times the sea has washed away their

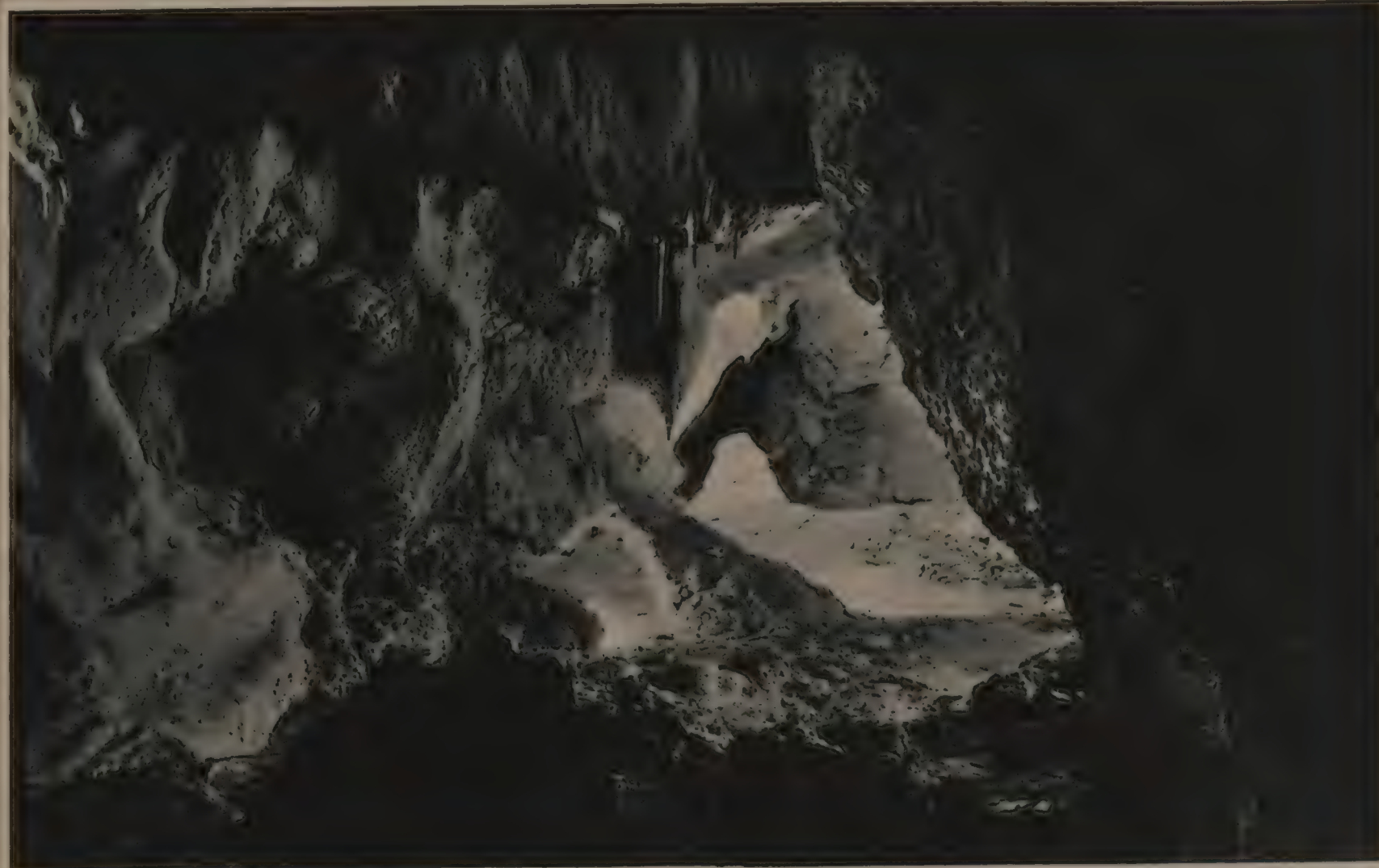
[Continued opposite.]

"THE MAN WE WERE IN SEARCH OF": THE SCENE OF A UNIQUE DISCOVERY.

REPRODUCTIONS BY COURTESY OF DR. A. C. BLANC.



THE SCENE OF A DISCOVERY WHICH MAY HELP TO FILL THE GAPS IN OUR KNOWLEDGE OF EARLY MAN IN EUROPE: A NARROW PASSAGE LEADING FROM THE MAIN CHAMBER TO THE PART OF THE GUATTARI CAVE WHERE THE NEANDERTHAL SKULL WAS FOUND (INDICATED BY AN ARROW).



SHUT OFF FROM THE WORLD SINCE MOUSTERIAN TIMES AND THEREFORE PRESERVING INTACT AN UNPARALLELED RECORD OF EUROPEAN PRE-HISTORY: A VIEW OF THE INNERMOST PART OF THE CAVE WITH, IN THE BACKGROUND, A POOL IN WHICH ELEPHANT BONES WERE DISCOVERED.

Continued. On February 25 this year he entered the newly discovered Guattari cave through a narrow opening, to find the floor littered with fossil bones, antlers, and other remains covered with calcareous matter. Passing along a narrow passage from the main chamber Dr. Blanc entered the "Chamber of the Skull," where he found the skull lying in a circle of stones. It was in an extraordinary state of preservation, with the right orbit broken as from a heavy blow, probably

indicating that the cave-dweller had died from violence. The first Neanderthal skull to be discovered in Italy was found at Saccopastore, near Rome, in 1929, and when Dr. Blanc and the Abbé Breuil were examining the same site in 1935 they discovered a second skull. Neither of these was as perfect as that recently found, and it should help to fill the gaps in our knowledge of Early Man in Europe. The dimensions of the skull are: length 8.031 in. and width 6.1028 in.

A GREAT FRENCH PAINTER'S CENTENARY: "HOMAGE TO PAUL CÉZANNE."



"BATHER" (c. 1880).

On the reverse is the "Bather" seen on the right of this page. (Size: 8½ in. × 5 in.)



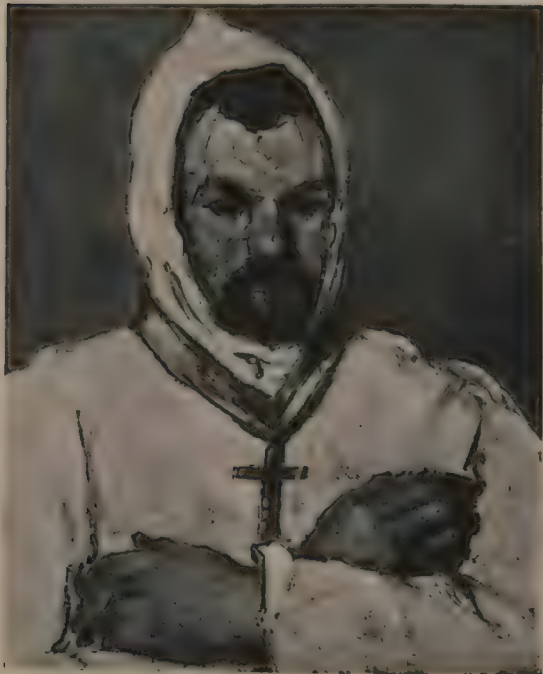
"HOUSE BESIDE THE ROAD" (c. 1880).

(Size: 21 in. × 17½ in.)



"BATHER."

Probably, like its counterpart on the left, from soldiers bathing in the River Arc, also sketched from life.



"PORTRAIT OF THE 'ONCLE DOMINIQUE' DRESSED AS A MONK" (c. 1866). (Size: 25½ in. × 21½ in.)



"WOMAN WITH BOOK" (c. 1904).

(Size: 25½ in. × 19½ in.)



"PORTRAIT OF ANTONY VALABRÈGUE" (c. 1869).

(Size: 23½ in. × 19½ in.)



"PAUL ALEXIS READING TO ÉMILE ZOLA" (c. 1869). (Size: 51½ in. × 63½ in.)

In this, the centenary of Cézanne's birth—he died at Aix in 1906—there have already been several exhibitions of his work: and now, at the Wildenstein Gallery in Bond Street, there is the comprehensive "Homage to Paul Cézanne" until the end of July. This contains an excellent and extensive collection of oils, watercolours and drawings of all periods, including a number never previously exhibited;



"THE MILL-STONE IN THE WOODS OF THE CHÂTEAU NOIR" (c. 1896). (Size: 28½ in. × 36 in.)

while an interesting feature is the photographs of the actual countryside of the landscapes. To-day, when Cézanne's influence is apparent in practically all modern painting, an account in 1867 of the public's reaction to the young artist is worth recalling: "... if the picture had been shown any longer, they would have ended by breaking the shop-window and tearing the canvas to pieces."

This England . . .



From Brockmans Mount, Kent

FIRST, ye shall enquire if ther be any person, that doth possess any Swanne, and hath not compounded with the Kings Maiesty for his Marke, six shillings and eight pence . . .” Thus begins the Auncient Order for Swannes, published in 1570, that collates the “Statutes, Orders and Customes, used within the Realme of England.” For this is the season of “swan-upping”—the checking and marking of the royal or manorial birds—and occurring in high summer, was for centuries the occasion of joyous aquatic outings. To-day (though swans be not your mark) the refreshment you seek upon the verge of our lovely waters will surely come from that same past, for there you will find the great ale called Worthington—genial partner in centuries of English merrymaking.



A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONOGRAPH ON SASSETTA.

Reviewed by FRANK DAVIS.*



AMID the many pages and copious notes of this volume, every chapter of which bears witness to the author's sensitive mind, there emerges a tenuous, but none the less articulated, Portrait of a Painter, or, rather, of the mental development of a particular painter, during an entrancing period in the history of art. It is not an easy book to read, partly because Mr. Pope-Hennessy has an extraordinary knowledge of early Italian painting and scatters names about—names of well-known and ill-known painters—like chaff before the wind, and partly, it must be confessed, because he likes to use one hundred words where ten would make his meaning sufficiently lucid. Nevertheless, it is a fine work of scholarship, and he will justly reply that it is not intended for popular consumption. In two appendices, of equal value with the main part of the book, he deals faithfully with the personalities deriving from Sassetta and with works wrongly attributed to him or to his school. Older critics, among them some notable and justly famous bigwigs, are put in their places very neatly and dogmatically, and I prophesy that the author's conclusions are likely to be accepted as the true gospel until, perhaps a generation hence, another Daniel will arise who will, in his turn, disagree with the author as intelligently as the author disagrees with his predecessors.

To the average Englishman Sassetta—if the name means anything to him at all—is the painter of seven exquisite panels in the

central panel is in the Berenson Collection at Florence. The price paid for the National Gallery panels was £40,000. Probably a good many readers of this page will remember a reception one evening that winter, attended by three or four thousand people—at which their present Majesties, then Duke and Duchess of York, were the chief guests—to celebrate this acquisition for the nation: I wonder what proportion of that earnest assembly of art-lovers has been to see these pictures a second time? The point is that Sassetta, gifted beyond the ordinary with a fastidious eye for pure colour, has also the capacity for identifying himself with the personages he paints. He tells the story

objectively; the more tempting is it to assign intentions on the part of the painter which, to say the least, are doubtful. Luckily, no two men see a picture with exactly the same eyes; if they did the world would be a very dull place. Will everyone agree with the author over his remarks about Fig. XII., *The Temptation of St. Anthony*, at Yale University? (Fig. 2)—a beautiful little panel thus described: "On a stony path at the entrance to a building which we may assume to be his cell, we see St. Anthony, bearded and in middle age, accosted by a devil in the shape of a young girl. . . . The swelling wood, the distended hills, the undulating rhythm of the path, find their counterpart in the balance of the two central figures, the ascetic, with one knee bent, in the act of stepping forward, turning with startled outstretched hand, the devil, with hands crossed over her breast, inclined backwards in a movement of enticement."

Now, if you look at the picture and see all this you will readily agree that Sassetta was, in this instance, as in so many others, a perfectly sincere and profoundly religious painter. But suppose you and two of your friends, all equally enthusiastic about fifteenth-century Sienese painting, see Sassetta's St. Anthony as a dyspeptic old man refusing to pay her wages to a pudding-faced girl whose hands are crossed modestly over her breast, who has no gleam of wickedness in her eye, and whose attitude and bearing are the reverse of enticing? You can, of course, be very subtle and impious, and say that in this case the painter is deliberately making fun of a great



1. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE ART OF SASSETTA (1392-1450): AN ALTAR-PIECE AT CORTONA IN WHICH INCIPENT GOTHICISM IS PERCEPTIBLE.

Cortona, where this altar-piece of "Madonna and Child with SS. Nicholas, Michael, John Baptist and Margaret," painted about 1433-4, is preserved in the church of S. Domenico, may have been the birthplace of Sassetta, whose parents were both born there. "Incipient Gothicism," states Mr. Pope-Hennessy, "is perceptible in externals rather than in the fibre of the picture." (In the Church of S. Domenico, Cortona.)

of St. Francis—the Renunciation, the Wolf of Gubbio, and the other episodes of the life—with a gentle but impassioned fervour which makes him a missionary no less than a painter. As Mr. Pope-Hennessy puts it: "For him narrative episodes existed as the facets of a character drawn through a predestined course by its devotion to fundamental virtues of the Christian life. . . . Each gesture for Sassetta consequently becomes a symbol. *The Charity of St. Francis* becomes a general act, the essence of all the charities of hagiography. *The Renunciation* is no mere quarrel between a father and a son, but the adoption of a vessel of sanctity into the body of the church. The subject of *The Wolf of Gubbio* is the control, through sanctity, of natural forces, of the St. Francis before the Pope, the subordination of the Franciscan order to hierarchical direction. . . . Nor did this mysticism remain in the realm of the intangible, for a conception of continuous and cumulative action appears to have dictated the externals of the altar-piece."

He remarks later that in this altar-piece Sassetta achieved an equipoise between literary clarity and a sense of form, but by 1450 he had become a mannerist painter. "Nor was it style alone which changed. Mannerism, the sublimation of a generalised emotion through a vehicle of form, is Gothic without the spiritual background of the Gothic world. Slowly this spiritual background crumbles." And then comes a fine vivid phrase to set against many obscure philosophisings. "Self-affirmation takes the place of fervour, the secular impinges on the mystical, to leave Sassetta's work, after a quarter of a century of unremitting cerebration, a perfumed corpse from which the soul has fled." There is good writing as well as sound sense.

Yet even so excellent a critic, it seems to me, trips up occasionally—never, be it said, in essentials, but in minor details inherent in the method of approach to his problem. It is invariably interesting to deduce a painter's character and mental attitude from a close study of his work; but the more one knows and admires that work the less likely is one to see it

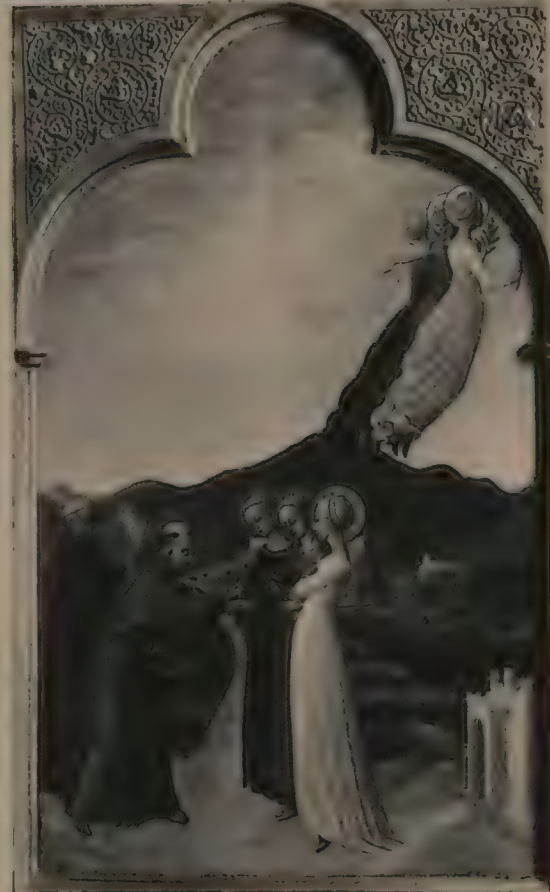


2. A CONTROVERSIAL WORK BY "A PERFECTLY SINCERE AND PROFOUNDLY RELIGIOUS PAINTER": SASSETTA'S "THE TEMPTATION OF ST. ANTHONY."

Questioning the author's interpretation of this work by Sassetta, Mr. Davis remarks: "You can . . . say that in this case the painter is deliberately making fun of a great legend; or you can admit that he has completely failed, not in the lovely formality of the landscape, but in the characterisation of the personages."

(Part of the Jarves Bequest at Yale University.)

National Gallery, acquired from the late Lord Duveen in 1935. The picture of which they formed a part was commissioned in 1437 for the high altar of the church of St. Francis at Borgo San Sepolcro, and was in position by 1444, where it remained until 1752. Then it was dismantled, and after various vicissitudes, these seven portions were sold to the late Mr. Clarence Mackay in 1927. Owing to the American slump this great patron of the arts had to return them to Lord Duveen in 1934; and now they have found a final resting-place. One other panel is in the Musée Condé, Chantilly, and the



3. A PAINTING, ORIGINALLY PART OF A POLYPTICH SEVEN OF WHOSE PANELS ARE IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY: "THE MYSTIC MARRIAGE OF ST. FRANCIS."

In 1437 the Franciscans of Borgo San Sepolcro ordered from Sassetta a polyptich "painted on both sides" for the high altar of their church, where it remained for over three centuries, when it was dismantled. In 1935 seven exquisite panels of the work were acquired by the National Gallery from the late Lord Duveen for £40,000. The central panel, "St. Francis in Ecstasy," is in the Berenson collection at Florence. (In the Musée Condé, Chantilly.) (Reproductions from "Sassetta"; by Courtesy of the Author, and the Publishers, Messrs. Chatto and Windus.)

legend; or you can admit that he has completely failed, not in the lovely formality of the landscape, but in the characterisation of his personages. Either way you find yourself unable to agree with the opinion of the author. Nevertheless, though you may think him wholly mistaken in this and one or two other cases, there is no denying the great value of the book as a whole, nor the high standard of scholarship to which it attains.



BOOTH'S

DRY GIN

Quality
ACHIEVED

BY

Maturity

*Definitely
Superior!*



THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

THE 10 h.p. Wolseley drop-head coupé was introduced as a new model at the Scottish Motor Rally, where it won the chief prize of its class for the excellence of its coachwork and equipment. Its nice lines are modelled on the 25-h.p. six-cylinder Wolseley drop-head coupé with the same "speed-suggesting"



THE KIND OF WORK THE NEW TERRITORIAL ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS WORKSHOP UNITS WILL BE CALLED UPON TO DO: MEN OF A REGULAR R.A.O.C. RECOVERY SECTION SALVING A DISABLED MOTOR-LORRY.

To meet the needs of the highly mechanised Territorial Field Army a number of R.A.O.C. workshop units are to be raised by County Territorial Associations acting in conjunction with the National Service Committee of the Retail Motor Industry. It is hoped to recruit the personnel for the new units through the motor trade.

downward sweep of the waistline. It is a small luxury car, and its 10-h.p. overhead-valve engine gives a speed of seventy miles an hour with quick acceleration and smooth running.

Its doors are nice and wide and the passengers in the rear are very comfortably seated. The steering-wheel is adjustable for height and the column for rake so it is really quite a "made-to-measure" car. The brakes pull the car up quickly and smoothly. "Jackall" lifting jacks are fitted, so wheel-changing is no trouble. The luggage-boot in the rear is fairly capacious, but I should buy it as a long-distance touring car for two—or perhaps three—persons, so as to have plenty of room at the back for one's kit. At its cost of £270 it is moderately priced compared with other coupés, and the large-section Dunlop tyres add much to its comfort. Another advantage is that the winding-up (or down) glass side-screens are well back, thus completely shielding the rear-seat passengers as well as those in front.

The overall length is 12 ft. 8 in., the width 4 ft. 9 in., with a 3 ft. 10 in. track in front and 4 ft. track for the rear wheels. Adjustable seats, curved anti-tear handles, and the sanitary and comfortable. "Dunlopillo" and Hairlok upholstery for the cushions are attractive features on this new Wolseley. The car should wear well and keep clean with very little attention, as wheels, panels and seats are all of the easy-clean variety. And this, in these days of none too much labour available, is a consideration in its favour.

All sports and touring cars are eligible to take part in the Tourist Trophy Race, organised by the Royal Automobile Club, to be held at Donington Park on Saturday, Sept. 2. But to avoid camouflaged racing-cars, competing machines must have an engine-starter,

electric-lighting set, and a dynamo in the equipment, and must be fitted with coachwork and mudguards complying with the international regulations of the Association of Recognised International Automobile Clubs' Committee, the ruling body of international races. In the T.T. race superchargers are



JUDGING THE FINAL ENTRIES IN HARRODS 1939 HANDWRITING CONTEST: MR. P. H. B. LYON, M.C., M.A., HEADMASTER OF RUGBY SCHOOL; ON HIS LEFT IS MR. RICHARD BURBIDGE, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF HARRODS.

This year, in the eleventh of the handwriting contests held by Harrods and which are open to all schools, the Senior Shield was won by Mostyn House School, Cheshire, and the Junior Shield by St. Michael's School, Dumfries.

not permitted, neither is special fuel, ordinary motor-spirit only being allowed. Also, not more than one carburetter per pair of cylinders is permitted. This handicap race for sports cars will be over 100 laps of the Donington circuit for scratch cars (over 3000 c.c.), 99 laps for the cars exceeding 2000 c.c. and up to 3000 c.c., 95 laps for the 1500 c.c. up to 2000 c.c. cars, 91 laps for the entries exceeding 1100 c.c. and up to 1500 c.c., and 84 laps only for those exceeding 500 c.c. and up to 1100 c.c. The race is a handicap, so cars will complete the course in 4 hours 25 minutes. Besides the Trophy to the winner of the race, the first and second in each of the five divisions will receive a cash prize.

(Continued overleaf.)

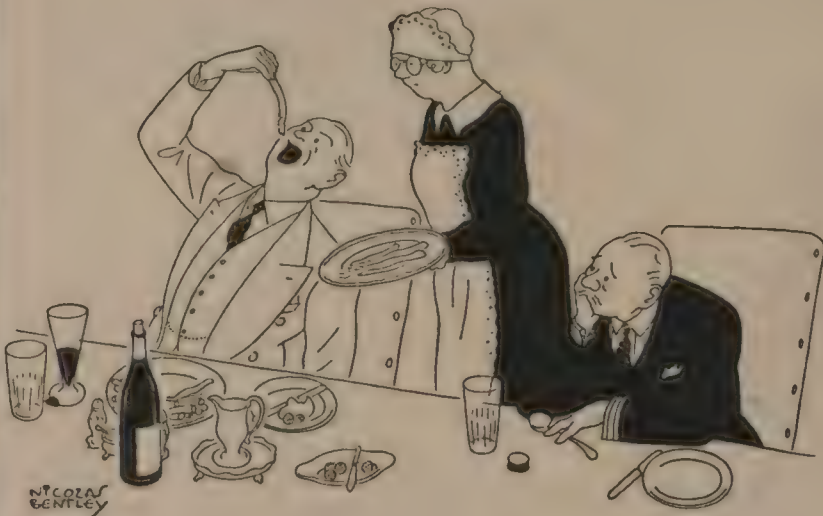




Supreme comfort and care-free security in
motoring is assured, more than ever to-day on

DUNLOP Fort
THE TYRES WITH TEETH

Mr Can't: 'How I envy you your hearty appetite!'



Mr Can: 'What you should envy is my morning **Eno!**'

Do you enjoy eating? If not, it is a sure sign that you are unwell. Healthy people have hearty appetites. They *look forward* to their meals. So should you! Take Eno's 'Fruit Salt' every morning—and you'll ensure a good digestion and a healthful system. Eno is good for you—the daily preventive of constipation that is pure, safe and invigorating. Do not neglect so simple and yet important a rule of life—take Eno, and be a hearty, healthy Mr Can. Get a bottle today. Eno costs only 1/6 and (double quantity) 2/6 at all chemists.

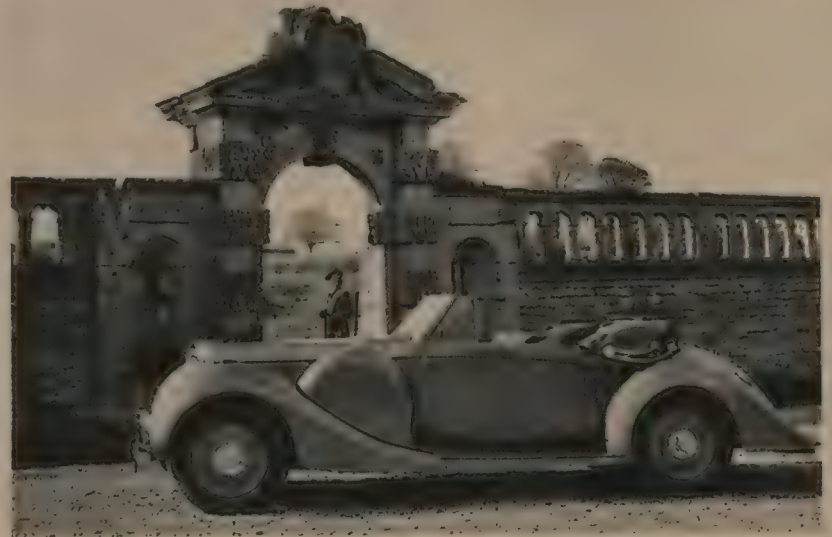
Eno's 'Fruit Salt'

• The words 'Eno' and 'Fruit Salt' are registered trade marks

Continued.

Although the biggest car entered, the French Bugatti, won the Le Mans race for the Grand Prix d'Endurance, the two British 12-cylinder Lagonda entries largely helped to stimulate the winning drivers, MM. Jean-Pierre Wimille and Pierre Veyron, to create with this sports tourer of the over 5-litre class their new speed-record of 86.8 m.p.h. The two Lagonda cars, averaging speeds of 83.5 and 83.3 m.p.h. respectively, were third and fourth. This dual speed—faster than that of the winner last year—was according to the schedule laid down by Captain W. O. Bentley for their first long-distance test. It clearly helped the winners of the race to attain a new record pace, and the speed of over 83 m.p.h. achieved by both Lagonda cars was certainly a marvellous one for two cars straight out of the factory to have attained. It is, I think, safe to prophesy that they will win the race in 1940, as they did in 1935.

England naturally hoped that a Lagonda car would win; nevertheless, everybody present paid tribute to the excellent performance of the 3.3. Bugatti and its drivers, and also to the two Frenchmen, MM. L. Gerard and C. Monneret, whose Delage 3-litre car averaged 85.7 m.p.h. for the twenty-four hours, finishing only 26.4 miles behind the winner, whereas Charles Brackenbury and Arthur Dobson, who were third on a Lagonda, were 77.7 miles behind the winner. Lord Selsdon and Lord Waleran, driving the other Lagonda, were 83.9 miles behind, finishing fourth. The total distance for the twenty-four hours was given



A NOTABLE BRITISH CAR WHICH IS CAPABLE OF MORE THAN 100 M.P.H.: THE TWELVE-CYLINDER LAGONDA, HERE FITTED WITH A DROP-HEAD COUPÉ.

officially as: Brackenbury and Dobson, 3,229.460 kilometres; the Delahaye, 3,312.224 kilometres; and the winning Bugatti at 3,354.744 kilometres—a wonderful new record. But one must not forget that the winning car was a supercharged 3.3-litre, the supercharger bringing it into the over 8-litre international class. Officially, therefore, it was the most powerful car in the race, for neither of the other placed cars was supercharged.

Great Britain had to be content with winning the 5-litre class first and second with the two Lagondas, and the 1.4-litre class with the one H.R.G. entered and driven by Mr. P. C. T. Clark and Mr. M. Chambers, which covered 2,599.708 kilometres (1611.8 miles). The Morgan, driven by Mr. C. White and Mr. C. M. Anthony, was second, with 2,493.282 kilometres (1545.8 miles) to its credit; the



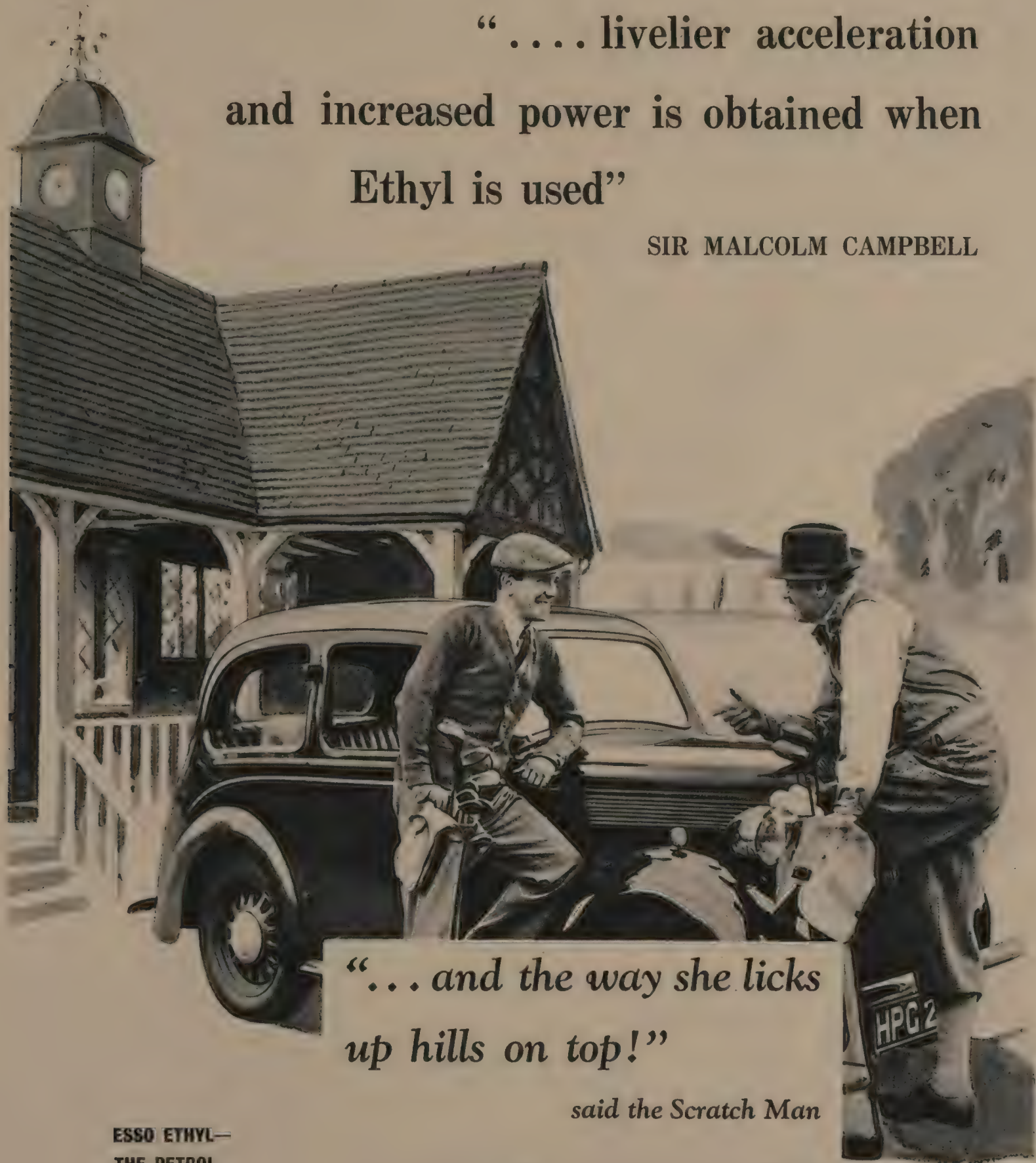
A TWO-DOOR SALOON PROVIDING AMPLE HEAD- AND LEG-ROOM WHICH IS PRICED AT £139: THE AUSTIN "EIGHT"—A MODEL REMARKABLE FOR THE DEGREE OF CONTROL; A SUNSHINE ROOF IS FITTED.

Riley, driven by the two Frenchmen MM. Vernet and de Bodard, being next with 1509.4 miles in the twenty-four hours. The 972-c.c. Singer "Nine" covered 1296 miles, to be placed eighteenth out of the twenty finishers.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed on the roads near Brooklands on Saturday, June 17, when the largest crowd that has ever attended the famous track flocked to see the Ford Gymkhana. After 22,000 visitors had passed through the turnstiles, the officials gave up their attempts to count the arrivals. It is estimated, however, that the total number reached between thirty and thirty-five thousand. No charge was made for admission, and the parks, both inside and outside the grounds, contained no fewer than 16,000 cars. At this display visitors saw Ford cars leaping at high speeds off ramps and being hurled through glass, flames and piles of barrels. The programme also included driving-skill tests for private owners, car and motor-cycle racing, and the finals of the Boy Scouts' Soap-box Derby. Mr. H. C. Hunter (Alfa-Romeo) won the car race over five laps of the Campbell Circuit at a speed of 68.12 m.p.h. Sir Malcolm Campbell presented the prizes on behalf of the Ford Company.

“... livelier acceleration
and increased power is obtained when
Ethyl is used”

SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL



*“... and the way she licks
up hills on top!”*

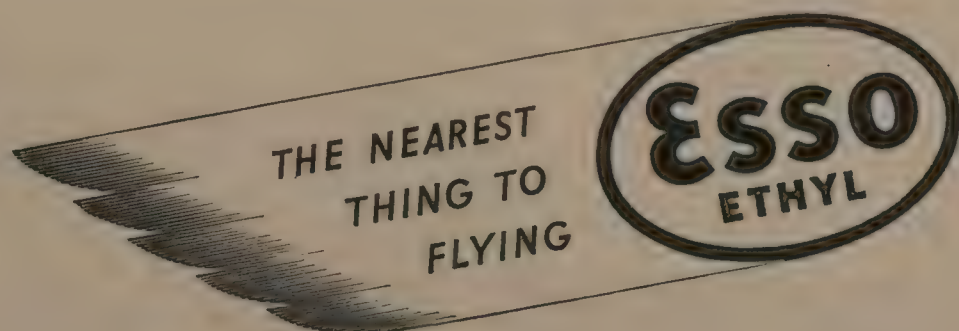
said the Scratch Man

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YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY**



"JUGGERNAUT," AT THE SAVILLE.

It could be, and possibly will be, said that this is not a play. Nothing more than one of those news-reels one sees at cinemas. To this critic, that is to its credit. Now and then one likes to see on the stage something approximating to real life, dealing with real problems. To those who go to the theatre as, so to speak, a night out from the war headlines of the morning papers, this play will certainly not appeal. It is, undoubtedly, thoroughly depressing. Few who went through the last war, and are now apprehensive of the next, will regard this as jolly entertainment. Yet, "if you can take it," as the phrase goes, it is a play worth seeing. The setting is in Austria, and the period of the first scene 1913. The Herr von Baron is a querulous old gentleman who regards Jews with loathing. Imagine, then, his horror when his only daughter announces her intention of marrying a Jewish medical student. The household is a typical one of its class and period. Blood must always triumph over brawn. Birth comes before bullion, though an admixture of both is desirable. There is the sabre-rattling relative, as well as the one whose axis is the Hotel Bristol, around which he revolves. Then comes war. Defeat. Inflation, which brings the Herr von Baron to stealing crusts from his Jewish son-in-law's table. This is a most pathetic scene, yet rather too harrowing to those who are slowly storing tins of bully beef in case of any such eventuality. Then comes the Heimwehr hunting down the Nazis. The Nazis ("led by a man in a shabby trench-coat, with a lock of hair over his forehead: I don't remember his name") ruthlessly shooting down their opponents. The play is perfectly balanced. One is shown the best as well as the worst of every class. The profiteering Jew, together with the idealistic one who gives his life and his skill to those whom, until a few years ago, he had regarded as his countrymen. The play is well acted, and the passing of twenty-five years is skilfully shown. Mr. Harold Warrender, for instance, in the opening scene, is a brisk young loungeur in the Wiener Prater, with an eye for a pretty shop-girl anxious about her supper. He amusingly develops into a middle-aged man somewhat perturbed about his waist measurement, and (one is sure, though not told) a habit of dropping cigar-ash on his waistcoat. Clever, too,

the gradual fading of Miss Marjorie Mars' auburn locks into a nondescript fairness as she approaches forty-five.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

(Continued from page 75.)

Japan's invasion of China has no justification. Japan's genuine grievances were few, and they cannot justify the frightful suffering and slaughter which her invasion has caused, the effects of which will be felt for more than a generation." Mr. Oliver's account of the Japanese Army's behaviour at Nanking after its fall sufficiently shows the reasons for his attitude.

To explain the precise wording of the book's title, Mr. Oliver recalls a conversation with a Japanese officer. "Very mildly I asked, 'But are you technically at war, Colonel? Why is this war always referred to in Japan and by all Japanese as an "incident"?' The flood-gates opened with a vengeance. Taking a full breath, like a man about to make a plunge, the spokesman, pale with suppressed anger, said, 'Foreigners who don't know China cannot understand. This is *special* undeclared war.' . . . 'Special' is a word dear to the Japanese soul. Japan owes much to the English language. . . . 'Special' is a word for which they must be genuinely grateful to the English. When in 1935 and 1936 the Japanese Army in North China countenanced, and the Japanese Navy off the China Coast protected, wholesale smuggling of Japanese products into North China, it was always referred to as 'special trade' because the wicked Chinese refused to lower certain tariffs on Japanese goods. . . . Thus 'special undeclared war' is a variety known only to the Japanese. When you do something which you feel you can hardly justify even to yourself, when you break an inconvenient rule, it is only necessary to use the mumbo-jumbo of 'special' to raise it to another plane. . . . It has other and more material benefits. So long as you do not formally declare war you don't invoke the Neutrality Act of the United States, and you are still able to buy American war 'planes with which to bomb the altogether too numerous Chinese, because this is only carrying on an 'incident.' On the other hand, when it seems necessary to shoot down a mail 'plane which

contains civilians who, from your point of view, are better dead, you can always say you are fighting for your life, and that this is war."

Since Mr. Oliver completed his book, of course, there have been many fresh developments, such as the recent happenings at Tientsin and elsewhere. It remains interesting, however, to discover how far his prognostications have been fulfilled or otherwise. For instance, in his concluding chapter—"To What End"—he writes: "It is not outside the bounds of possibility that, if the European situation improves, Britain and America may have a third sympathetic ally in the fight to preserve China as an independent country and a world market. . . . Germany, with Britain, America and France, appears to be beginning to realise that in the end foreign interests in China depend not upon the Japanese but upon the Chinese. Japan is watching the European situation closely. In September 1938 optimism among the Japanese ran to unusual heights, but the Munich agreement dashed all high hopes which were born of probable European strife. War in Europe would mean success for her (Japan's) imperial plans and the extension of the rising sun empire to include all China. Peace in Europe engenders pessimism in Tokyo." The moral for Westerners is obvious.

To readers who feel the menace and fascination of the Far East, I can recommend several other books that help towards an understanding of that vast subject. If possible, I hope to say more about them later. They are: "KARAVAN": Travels in Eastern Turkistan. By Nils Ambolt. Translated from the Swedish by Joan Bulman. With Foreword by Sven Hedin (of whose 1928-33 expedition the author was a member). With 63 Plates, including 8 in colour (Blackie; 15s.); "IN SEARCH OF SOVIET GOLD." By John D. Littlepage and Demaree Bess—an American mining engineer's experiences (Harrap; 8s. 6d.); "TRAILING THROUGH SIBERIA." By Joseph Crad. With Folding Map (Gifford; 10s. 6d.)—a work also concerned with Siberian gold-mining; and, lastly, "HONG KONG." Photographed and depicted by Ellen Thorbecke. With Sketches by Schiff [published by Kelly and Walsh, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Singapore]. This last is a slight but attractive topographical picture-book, accompanied by brief but useful explanatory notes.



FORESHORE

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SHELL for GO

YOU CAN BE SURE OF SHELL

Cool Interlude



Of Interest to Women.



Something Different.

Nowadays women cannot afford to make mistakes when replenishing their wardrobes. Portrayed on this page are fashions which have been chosen for the holidays and are of so practical and undated a character that they may appropriately be worn until the days are short and the nights long. They may be seen in the stock size department at Swan and Edgar, Piccadilly. Furthermore, a fact that cannot be too widely disseminated is that this firm excel in fashions for children of all ages, while their housecoats of all varieties are unrivalled.



A Fashionable Alliance.

Quite indispensable at home and on holidays is the ensemble. It may consist of two or three pieces. The former is seen above, from Swan and Edgar. On the right is the dress, carried out in printed crêpe de Chine; as will be seen, the skirt is pleated and the corsage trimmed with neat cravat bows and a narrow belt. On the other figure it is accompanied by a wool georgette coat; this is cut on non-committal lines, and has protective powers, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. The cost of this ensemble is only 10½ guineas.




Shady Hats.

The hats are depicted with the ensembles as well as separately. Felt makes the one at the top of the page, trimmed with shaded sweet peas. It is very flattering, as it casts becoming shadows across the face. The crown of the model below it is decidedly modern, though there is more than a suggestion in it of the Welsh peasant's head-gear. An important feature of the shady straw hat is the ribbon across the crown. Assembled in these salons is an infinite variety of felt hats from one pound. Some are of the simplest character, while others are more sophisticated.

Stripes are Important.

Every woman will want to know the name of the striped material which makes the suit on the left; so far it has not been christened. It is really a cross between a romaine and a marocain. Note the clever manner in which the stripes are arranged. The blouse is plain, but is attached to the skirt, and the price is 98s. 6d. The lace affair on the right consists of a dress and unlined coat, and is made in several colours; the cost is 8½ guineas, and it packs perfectly.





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WE HAD
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BEFORE?

ANYONE confronted with this luxurious limousine for the first time is apt to ask that question. The answer is, of course, that the "Ranelagh" is a comparatively new car. People are just beginning to realize that so much luxury exists for as little as £595.

As you ride in the deeply cushioned comfort of the "Ranelagh" you will like the spaciousness of the car.

You will appreciate the wide doors and windows, the draught-free ventilation, the lavish equipment.

If you sometimes take over from your chauffeur and drive yourself, you will enjoy the experience. No noise, no heat — just silent speed under your foot. This car is *your* car. Smooth power, quiet luxury — sensibly planned.

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NOTES FROM A TRAVELLER'S LOG-BOOK.

By EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.

SOME SPAS OF FRANCE.

MANY people find it essential to take a cure and a holiday at the same time, and, since the modern spa is so often a holiday resort as well, the combination

lake, a good golf-course, a fine casino, and magnificent views of the Alps, Évian is certainly a charming spot for a summer holiday. Vichy, on the banks of the Allier, amid delightful country in almost the centre of France, was made known to fame as far back as 1676 by Madame de Sévigné, and it is one of the smartest of French spas. It has a first-class Sporting Club, a splendid race-course, and two casinos—the Grand Casino and the Casino des Fleurs, renowned for their opera, plays and classical concerts.

Then in the Vosges are Vittel and Contrexéville, two very popular spas. Vittel is just over 1000 ft. above sea-level, and its thermal establishments, casino, and hotels are grouped together in a vast park, with open country all round; it is an ideal summer centre, and convenient for excursions to Verdun, Domremy, and beauty spots in Alsace. Contrexéville is in the midst of the Faucille Mountains, 1148 ft. up, in a valley running north and south and open to the sun, and, like Vittel, is surrounded by a flower-bedecked park, with abundant facilities for sport and amusement. In the Vosges, also, are Bourbonnès-les-Bains and Bains-les-Bains, two of the smaller resorts, with very agreeable situations and ideal for quiet, restful holidays.

In the heart of the picturesque Auvergne country are the spas of La Bourboule, Mont Dore, Royat and Châtel-Guyon. La Bour-

boule, at a height of 2795 ft., astride the River Dordogne, is amongst lofty, wooded mountains, and has a splendid park, "Féestre"; Mont Dore is in a lovely valley among beech and pine woods; Châtel-Guyon is beautifully situated in the Sardon Valley, on the outlying spurs of the Dôme Mountains; and Royat is at the entrance to the Fontanas Valley, and only two miles from Clermont-Ferrand. Mont Dore, which has an altitude of 3445 ft., has a funicular railway up to the lovely Capucin Woods, over 800 ft. above.

The Pyrenean Valleys, charming at all times, but especially so in summer, have, not far from the Spanish frontier, the well-known spas of Luchon, Cauterets, and, on the banks of the Adour, Bagnères-de-Bigorre. All three are fashionable resorts, with a gay social life, and with magnificent views of the snowy peaks of the Pyrenees. In the Pyrenees, too, are Vernet-les-Bains, and Ax-les-Thermes, the baths of which were known to the Crusaders, and which has a very delightful situation. Amid the pine forests of the Landes is Dax, a very healthful spot where you can see the Basque *pelota* being played. Aix-en-Provence, in the heart of typical Provençal country, is within easy reach of Marseilles; Bagnolles de l'Orne, situated in the hilliest part of Western France, some fifty miles from the English Channel, with nearby forests of oak, beech, and pine, is a lovely summer retreat; while Enghien is only seven and a half miles from Paris, in the Department of Seine-et-Oise.

Visitors to France, or anywhere else on the Continent, this summer who are not skilled linguists will find a little book entitled "Point it Out," by Walter Sefton (Collins), extraordinarily useful. It is a most ingenious adaptation of the universal language of pictures, everything one requires when abroad being shown in picture, and numbered and described in six languages—English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Swedish. Armed with this booklet, you should be able to get what you want everywhere, by pointing it out!



A SPA BORDERING ON THE PYRENEES, AND WHOSE BATHS WERE KNOWN TO THE CRUSADERS: A GENERAL VIEW OF AX-LES-THERMES.

Photograph by J. E. Auclair, Reproduced by Courtesy of French Railways.



THE CHARMING COUNTRY NEAR VICHY, ONE OF THE FINEST FRENCH SPAS, AND WHICH WAS FIRST MADE FAMOUS BY MADAME DE SÉVIGNÉ.

is both practicable and enjoyable. France is fortunate in possessing many excellent spas, some of them very up-to-date holiday resorts, with abundant attractions for the ordinary visitor who does not wish to take a course of treatment—though most succumb to the fascination, a very beneficial one, of taking the invigorating waters.

The spas of France are situated in many different parts of the country, mostly among the hills or the mountains, and none of them has a more lovely setting than Évian, on the French side of the Lake of Geneva. Built in a series of terraces, on a well-wooded plateau, with a shady promenade nearly a mile long by the lake, a beach well equipped for every kind of water sport, yachting on the

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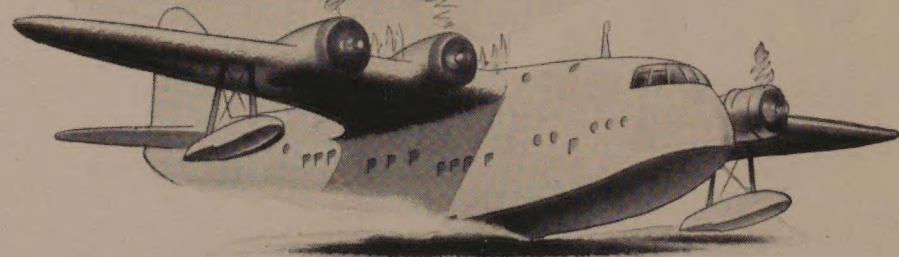
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